FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 DECEMBER 1984

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes attacked a "very large maritime target" near Khark Island on 10 December, scoring accurate and effective hits, Iraq announced in a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. Monitored Iranian media have not mentioned the attack.

Aftermath of Hijacking

A Kuwaiti plane left for Tehran on 11 December to bring back the passengers of the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner, KUNA reported. In Tehran, President 'Ali Khamene'i reaffirmed Iran's view that accusations of Iranian involvement in the hijacking are so baseless that they do not deserve a reply, according to IRNA. If it were not for the "negligence" of Kuwaiti officials, the Iranian Government could have ended the hijacking 3 days earlier, he contended. Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti amir expressed gratitude to Khamene'i for helping resolve the crisis, in a message broadcast by Tehran radio. On the other hand, before the hijacking was over, Kuwait's *AL-ANBA'* claimed that "the hands which are trying to disarm the terrorists are the hands which armed them," adding that "those who pretend to end the ordeal of the stricken plane are those who planned this evil action."

Soviet-Iranian Talks

Talks have been held between the Soviet ambassador and a Foreign Ministry official on expanding economic relations, Tehran radio noted.

Lebanon

Murphy Visit, Al-Naqurah Talks — Lebanon still maintains its view on the deployment and scope of UNIFIL and it sees no reason to extend UNIFIL's powers in the area north of the Al-Litani River, Prime Minister Rashid Karami declared in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio after talks with visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. Meanwhile, following the latest round of Israeli-Lebanese talks at Al-Naqurah, a Lebanese source cited by the radio accused the Israelis of stubbornly adhering to "impossible conditions" and of procrastinating in order to gain time and cover up a unilateral move. Clarifying Israel's position, the Israeli delegation said it has no intention of presenting an ultimatum for terminating the talks but emphasized that the negotiations should be accelerated as far as possible, according to Jerusalem radio. The delegations agreed to adjourn the talks between 20 December and 7 January, the UNIFIL spokesman disclosed in a statement reported by Beirut radio.

King Husayn in UK

At their meeting in London King Husayn and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher discussed the Middle East problem and the king's peace formula based on UN Resolution 242, Amman radio reported.

Syria

The Soviet Union, in cooperation with Syrian experts, will begin geological and geophysical studies at appropriate sites for the construction of Syria's first nuclear power station, the electricity minister stated in remarks reported by SANA following his return from Moscow.

Algeria

After arriving in Algiers, a Soviet Military delegation led by Deputy Defense Minister Admiral Sergey Gorshkov discussed "questions of mutual interest" with Algerian political and military leaders, TASS reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Fatah's Khalid al-Hasan on Jordan, Other Topics
JN071953 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1735 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Interview with Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Antoine Abu Samrah, carried within weekly "It Happened Tomorrow" program; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Abu Samrah]The realistic West has noted the numerous intra-Palestinian differences. The Palestinians have differed on all plans, even the King Fahd plan. The West seems to be convinced that the issue has transcended the Palestinians to those who can act on their behalf. Do you think King Husayn is qualified to play such a role now that he has presented his initiative?

[Al-Hasan] Here I must make it amply clear that the media, particularly the Western media, have wittingly or unwittingly misunderstood King Husayn's speech at the Amman PNC session. They understood this speech to mean a new political initiative. The fact of the matter is that the speech was a new initiative in the sense that the king welcomed Palestinian-Jordanian cooperation. This means that he accepted Palestinian-Jordanian cooperation, leaving us the freedom either to accept or refuse, and announcing that if we insisted on working alone, he would stand by us in all our desires and would implement the Rabat summit resolutions. He did not say he wanted to work on behalf of the Palestinians.

I know that in December 1982, when I was in Washington, the king told the Americans that even if the PNC empowered him to negotiate on their behalf he would refuse to do so. He reiterated this in his speech. He said he will not work alone, that either we work together or the PLO works and he will support it. Hence, there is no room for doubt that the king does not want to act separately. All his statements in the PNC and in Cairo and all his pronouncements stress joint action or support for the PLO if it does not want joint action.

[Abu Samrah] In any case, King Husayn's initiative is based on Resolution 242. Can we say the PLO implicitly accepts 242 if the reference to the Palestinians as refugees in this resolution is changed?

[Al-Hasan] We are dealing with a problem of political dimensions. We cannot ignore reality. We dealt with 'Abd al-Nasir, who accepted 242. We dealt with Syria, which accepted 242 and 338. Jordan is dealing with 242 just like Egypt and Syria because of the circumstances that accompanied the post-1967 war situation and the removal of the effects of the aggression.

We must remember that Jordan, Syria, and Egypt do not suffer from the problem of being recognized as states. Each is internationally recognized. They do not suffer the problem of having their rights recognized. The world recognizes these rights. The side that needs world recognition, that needs to be accepted as a people with rights, is the Palestinian people and the PLO. Hence, our starting point in our political march begins from this phase. When we are recognized as people with national rights, that is, our right to return and to self-determination and establishing our independent state — we have already declared that this state will be based on a confederation with Jordan — then our minds and hearts will be open to discussing everything to realize our long-term aims.

[Abu Samrah] You said that King Husayn's stand and concept are clear. But the new PLO Executive Committee is being asked to talk with him. What will they talk about if he is very clear?

[Al-Hasan]The dialogue with Jordan will deal with international shortcomings with regard to the Palestinians, in terms of recognizing them and their rights. Jordan does not suffer from this problem; we suffer. Therefore, we will discuss how to make the West — because our problem is not with the socialist states but with the West, and the United States in particular — recognize us. We will then become equal from a political standpoint, and then further steps may be discussed.

[Abu Samrah] Let us admit that 242 is presented to you in a definite way and by an ally.

[Al-Hasan] King Husayn did not present 242 to us. In his speech the king said that an international Middle East conference toward which the world is moving, toward which Jordan and even Syria are moving as states, is based on Resolution 242. But this does not include us. It is clear that we did not reject 242 in an absolute manner; we rejected it because it deals with us as refugees.

Hence, we need preliminary steps to revise 242, that is, to recognize us as people and recognize our national rights as stipulated by political decisions, such as our right to return, to self-determination, and to establish a state. When we obtain this recognition from the West, particularly the United States, then 242 becomes a moot question because it would be tied to national rights, and the issue of refugees would be canceled.

[Abu Samrah] Your answer may be academic. King Husayn presented a political concept to you. He put it to you as a formula, a principle for action. You and Jordan would move according to one formula. I think you must give an answer that is as clear as King Husayn's proposals.

[Al-Hasan] I answered you clearly; we answered His Majesty King Husayn clearly. What I say now is the same thing we told King Husayn, and he understands this perfectly. Therefore, the battle of self-determination for the Palestinian people, their recognition, and recognition of the PLO as their legitimate representative is the only way to transform our bilateral cooperation into joint cooperation on the international level.

[Abu Samrah] On the basis of 242?

[Al-Hasan] On the basis of 242 in the sense that Jordan is a state. As for us, before reaching 242, we have to realize certain things. As a state, Jordan moves in accordance with 242, just like 'Abd al-Nasir, just like Syria for that matter.

[Abu Samrah] If moves are not based on 242, then will you choose the other way?

[Al-Hasan] If the moves are not on the basis of the Palestinian people's right of self-determination and of return, then 242 will be rendered worthless.

[Abu Samrah] But when 'Arafat says he has accepted all of the UN resolutions, what does he mean?

[Al-Hasan] He did not say this. He said all of the UN resolutions that are related to the Palestinian cause. Resolution 242 is not connected with the Palestinian problem. When the United States approves Palestinian self-determination in addition to Resolution 242, a new Resolution 242 will be produced. Then we have to reconsider our position toward 242.

[Abu Samrah] Some believe the PLO must embark on a march with King Husayn to reach Egypt. Clearly, there is considerable rapprochement between you and Cairo. It seems that the cancellation of Camp David is no longer a precondition. Moreover, the PLO's stand on Egypt has become dependent on the latter's stand on the PLO.

[Al-Hasan] First of all, we do not need Jordan to reach Egypt. The road to Egypt is direct and it can be reached without mediation. However, since something has begun between us and Jordan, coordination in everything is necessary. This coordination is the principal factor in our new move with Jordan.

The second point on Egypt is that we are not in favor of retaliation. We do not base our political dealing on retaliation. If Al-Sadat made a mistake, that does not mean that we are seeking revenge and that we must ultimately take revenge and we can resume new relations. We oppose or support a political stand in accordance with the interest and requirements of our cause. Al-Sadat's stand contradicted the interest of our cause. Husni Mubarak came and behaved differently, in a manner that completely coincides with our political stands. Anyone who heard Husni Mubarak's speech during the ceremony that included His Majesty King Husayn at the Egyptian People's Assembly will have noticed that Mubarak was speaking as if he were a Palestinian.

When the situation changes in favor of our interest and requirements and approaches or coincides with our stand, then we must change our stand to make it conform more closely with the other stand. Politics is dealing with stands and not with those adopting these stands.

The Camp David barrier to the Palestinians no longer exists. Egypt says the PLO is the Palestinian people's legitimate representative. It speaks of the Palestinian people's right to return, of their right to self-determination, and of their right to establish their state. It speaks of the inadmissibility of anyone's deputizing for the PLO. It is saying what we are saying. Moreover, Egypt supported King Husayn's speech which affirmed these meanings. He said one sentence which must have attracted everybody's attention when he thanked the PNC by saying that Egypt is strength for the Arabs and added at the People's Assembly that the Arabs are strength for Egypt.

Therefore, there is a new political language in Egypt. The political leader must deal with this new language. Moreover, the Arab nation, if it believes that Egypt's return to the Arab fold and role is important — and we believe it to be very important — must also help Egypt in this regard. Thus, the issue is no longer linked to the Camp David policy, regardless of the official affairs that tie Egypt down in several issues. We must understand this through a political and not ideological perspective when dealing with the Egyptian stand.

[Abu Samrah] Egypt expressed satisfaction with the results of the PNC and behaves as if it is entrusted with the task of erecting bridges between you and the United States. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid says the United States does not need to recognize you. It negotiated with Vietnam without recognition. What do you say to this?

[Al-Hasan] The question of recognition or not is a formality. However, the objective framework is the United States' recognition of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination. Consequently, when it recognizes the people it must recognize their representatives. If the United States recognizes the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination, then its recognition of us will be automatic, whether declared or undeclared. The talk with the United States then will be based on clear foundations having comprehensible objectives and course. As far as the present stage is concerned, the absence of U.S. recognition of the right to self-determination and us as people with national rights renders the U.S. stand, whether it recognizes this or not, worthless.

[Abu Samrah] The closer the PLO draws toward Egypt, the farther it is drawing away from Syria and even challenges it. A member of the Syrian opposition spoke at the PNC. This is a serious precedent that suggests the estrangement is final. Is that your opinion?

[Al-Hasan] I do not believe Arab history has ever known a final estrangement. Our Arab history is full of agreements and differences. When we differ and then grow tired of differing, we agree. When we grow tired of agreeing, we differ and so on. After every agreement or difference we pass through a time that changes things. This is the Arab nature.

The second point is that we reject the idea of getting closer to Egypt and drawing away from Syria. We believe the international nature of the Palestinian issue makes it incumbent upon us to work to achieve Arab solidarity, because the international nature makes it necessary to deal with international policy based on joint interests and the pressure cards of the disputing sides. We need all the pressure cards in the world to confront the U.S. stand. Thus, Arab solidarity as far as we are concerned is the principal objective or we cannot operate in the international arena. Our National Charter stipulates that we must have normal relations with all the Arab countries and must reinforce our relations with the Arab countries.

We believe Syria has a great role to play in the Palestinian issue if we understand each other and if it becomes a Syrian-Palestinian-Jordanian understanding. I am not mentioning this sentence with the three parties only now after the convocation of the PNC in Amman. I have said so before, and I believe I said it on Radio Monte Carlo. Syria's presence with Jordan and the PLO will give it a vanguard role in the Palestinian issue. How-

ever, if Syria differs with the PLO and Jordan, it will isolate itself from any positive role in the Palestinian issue and will have to contend only with rejection or propaganda. We reject this role for Syria. I hope we will succed in achieving what the PNC resolution called for in restoring normal relations with Syria. We are eager to maintain good relations with every Arab country, not just Syria.

UAE Paper Interviews Fatah's Salah Khalaf

GF081425 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 7 Dec 84 p 8

["Text" of interview with Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, by Wajih al-Na'man, in Amman — no date given]

[Excerpts] *AL-ITTIHAD*: How do you explain the absence of a Soviet delegation to the 17th PNC session?

Abu Iyad: We do not believe that this Soviet stand is a stand toward the PNC itself. We view it as a kind of wait-and-see position. It may also be intended to give an opportunity to the Syrian regime and to some Palestinian organizations in Syria to once again resume the dialogue. We appreciate this stand. We have been officially notified that the Soviet stand is not directed against the PNC session or the PNC itself. Of course, the Soviet Union is following the resolutions that are adopted by the PNC. I believe that they will define their relations with the PLO — positively or negatively — on the basis of the PNC resolutions. We wanted the Soviets to be with us. However, despite everything, we must maintain our friendship with the Soviets to the greatest extent.

AL-ITTIHAD: There have been reports that there are differences within the Fatah Central Committee. If such differences do exist, what is their nature?

Abu Iyad: The fact is that there are no fundamental differences among us. Sometimes there are different views on tactics. For instance, we would have preferred that the visit of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to Cairo would not have been mentioned — neither positively nor negatively — or the question of Brother Abu 'Ammar's resignation at the recent PNC meetings. There was no need. It is well known that Abu 'Ammar enjoys support within and outside the PNC — therefore, there was no need for such a resignation. There are no differences among us on fundamental issues. On the contrary, as you have seen, I nominated the members of the PLO Executive Committee that will be carrying out its responsibilities in the new stage.

AL-ITTIHAD: Some reports on the secret meetings that were held during the 17th PNC session said you may become a member of the PLO Executive Committee. What is the truth?

Abu Iyad: I have not joined the PLO Executive Committee in the past, I am not a member at present, and I will not be a member of the committee in the future. I have my own view; namely, that ever since the days of Al-Shuqayri [first PLO Executive Committee chairman] everything in the PLO — the statutes and the charter — were great, but Al-Shuqayri was not backed by a political organization that protects the PLO. Ever since we joined the PLO in 1969 our decision in Fatah was that there should be "serious" figures that joined the PLO and also "serious" figures that remained outside the PLO: that is, we should divide ourselves. If all of us were to join the PLO, Fatah, and the PLO, would have been left without protection.

If at a certain stage we should feel that Palestinian interests are served if two or three members of Fatah join the PLO Executive Committee, then we would have no objection to joining. However, our assessment — based on the discussion that took place during the PNC meetings and in light of those who attended — was that it would be better to avoid the claim made that Fatah organized the PNC session in order to introduce one or two additional Fatah members into the PLO Executive Committee.

In fact, the matter was discussed. Many of the independent brothers asked that two or three members from Fatah join the PLO Executive Committee. However, we in the Fatah Central Committee insisted on not doing this so that it will not appear that we convened the PNC session in order to infiltrate the PLO Executive Committee.

AL-ITTIHAD: Twice during the PNC session Brother Abu 'Ammar talked about — in his own words — a "booby-trapped plane" that was ready to strike at the PNC meetings, but his allusion was ambiguous and he did not give details. Can you give us some details on this? Who sent this aircraft, who stopped it, and how did you hear about it?

Abu Iyad: I do not have the details. We received a report that a Libyan Sukhoy landed at Al-Riyaq airport in Lebanon with the aim of attacking the PNC meeting. The report added that one of the pilots did not agree to the mission when he learned it was to attack the Palestinian revolution. The idea was opposed in several quarters. The plane could have been hit while it was in the air. The mission was not easy to carry out from a security aspect; therefore, the idea was abandoned. We received this report from our Lebanese brothers who came especially to tell us this. I do not know how true or serious this report is, but I do know that such a report existed and that I personally heard it from semi-official figures in Lebanon.

AL-ITTIHAD: Do you believe that the gap between the Jordanian and Palestinian stands, which you left behind when you left Amman 15 years ago, has been bridged?

Abu Iyad: In this world there is neither permanent war nor permanent peace. We appreciate the agreement of His Majesty King Husayn to holding the PNC session in Amman, because Jordan stands to lose by the convening of the PNC meetings on its territory. By loss, I mean the "tax" it stands to pay by being subjected to threats, or by the intensification of the Syrian campaign against it, or by the escalation of Libyan hatred against Jordan. Jordan could have played it safe, like the other Arab countries, and said it had nothing to do with this meeting. Jordan took a courageous step, and I believe that step has filled the hearts of many of us.

If we were to judge matters by what happened in September 1970 and what happened in Jerash and 'Ajlun then one can argue that we experienced "20 Septembers" with the Syrians. We do not

want to go back to square one, but we want to go forward with our hearts fully opened to Jordan. Why? Because, above all, it is in our interest to do so. There is a large number of Palestinians in Amman and in Jordan in general. You cannot imagine how happy they were because we were present among them. What particularly pleased me was the Jordanians' happiness with such a presence. All attempts to create a split between the Jordanians and the Palestinians have gone with the wind, and Jordanians and Palestinians have become one family.

The question now is how can we take steps toward the occupied territory. On our part we have not discarded the military option. In fact it is our choice — but it is a difficult choice. Anyone who says it is not a difficult choice is talking poetry. Do we try to continue the armed struggle — even if it takes the form of limited operations? The important thing is that we continue, and we will not abandon this course.

Can we and Jordan act together on the Arab level to formulate a unified Arab stand that brings together the Arabs' economic, material, and political strength, and then prepare ourselves for the worst eventuality — that is, the worst military eventuality. We have not lost hope despite the thick fog that covers the picture. How can we bring Egypt back — bring it back without having to impose the condition that it relinquishes the Camp David accords, because I know that this is a difficult condition? Can we work out a relationship with Egypt whereby it regains its stand on the Palestinian question, and somehow disregard the Camp David accords? We have tried abuse and vituperation against the Camp David accords and Egypt has not returned to us.

Can we contribute toward ending the mad war between Iraq and Iran? This would mean winning the big Iraqi army as well as the Iraqi people. Can we also win Iran? Can we reform a Palestinian-Jordanian-Syrian-Iraqi-Iranian-Egyptian-Saudi-Gulf axis in the future? Can we restore Arab solidarity? These are our aspirations and there is no other scope for us. Until such solidarity is achieved we have to act together with Jordan on the Arab level, the international level, and on every level so as to fill the military vacuum once again. I know that our enemy will not give in easily, particularly with regard to an independent Palestinian state — he may make some concessions with regard to territory but he will not give in with regard to our Palestinian rights. It is not easy.

AL-ITTIHAD: In view of the Palestinian-Jordanian relations, King Husayn's proposals on the political move have been forwarded to the PLO Executive Committee. Was this action to avoid a direct decision by the PNC? What are the steps to be taken in this regard in the near future?

Abu Iyad: With regard to King Husayn's plan, we agree on the international framework of settling the crisis. There may not be in-depth differences with regard to the contents of the international conference, because King Husayn, who proposed Resolution 242, told us that he did not want to impose this resolution on us. We say that the international conference should be held without conditions. Every party should enter the conference with knowledge of the plan and its objective. We are adhering to the Arab Fes plan, to our political program, and to any international initiative that recognizes the national rights of our people, their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of the independent state. This is our policy. Can we easily achieve the international conference? In my view, this is not easy.

What I mean is that these details are difficult to discuss in the PNC, but the Executive Committee can discuss the details quietly with a number of Palestinian personalities and leaders so as to reach an agreement and decide what can be accepted or rejected by international society. It is wrong to present these issues to the PNC. It is possible to speak in the PNC in generalities, but the details should be left to the leadership. This is what has happened. We did not mean to ignore the facts, but we wanted to study the issue precisely and objectively in order to avoid mistakes.

AL-ITTIHAD: Are we going to hear about any joint steps in a month or two? Have you decided on any specific plan for a move in this regard in the coming stage?

Abu Iyad: As you know, our conference ended recently and King Husayn went to Cairo. We have to wait for some time, but not a very long time. We will meet during this month. However, before the Jordanian-Palestinian meeting the Palestinian leadership should hold a meeting to specify the appropriate broad lines.

AL-ITTIHAD: What are the practical steps expected to be taken for restoring national Palestinian unity? You expressed concern over this question during the PNC session.

Abu Iyad: The Executive Committee decided at its first meeting to form a committee for achieving unity and for reopening the dialogue. We will all work to help this committee so that it can succeed in holding a dialogue between Fatah and the Democratic Alliance and any party that wants to enter the dialogue on national unity. This door is open, as we announced in the PNC. The split was not our choice. Our choice was to protect the legitimacy. As you have seen we left vacant four seats in the Executive Committee. We left vacant four seats, not just three, because the maximum number of PLO Executive Committee members is 15.

AL-ITTIHAD: What is the nature of the expected move toward Cairo? Can we expect a high-level Palestinian delegation to visit Egypt shortly?

Abu Iyad: After we declared our principled position toward the Camp David accords we cannot rule out a visit to Egypt. However, we have not yet determined the nature of the move. We will meet to envisage broad lines for our move toward Egypt in a way that ensures harmony of principles and flexibility of movement. We do not want others to misunderstand that going to Egypt means the recognition of the Camp David accords. This is actually what we are thinking about. The steps to be taken in this regard have not yet been decided, but things are clear to us. What I want to say is that one of the major characteristics of this session is that it emphasized the principles, such as the rejection of Resolution 242, President Reagan's plan, the Camp David accords, and any settlement which does not recognize the national rights of our people. We do not want to be like those who say that they are ready to attend the international conference if Israel will not attend it. We want to think rationally with regard

to our discussions with Jordan and Egypt. I want the slogan of the Palestinian state to be achieved in reality, because I consider that an important thing that represents the beginning of the end of our Zionist enemy.

AL-ITTIHAD: What is your view on Arab support? One of your statements at the PNC was understood as a threat to the countries which failed for one reason or another to offer the decided support in time.

Abu Iyad: Regrettably, some people interpreted this as a threat. You know that we have strong relations with the Gulf countries. I do not think that my statement carries any threat. I only warned that despair may lead the Palestinians to get their money from any source. This can be explained in many ways, but it cannot be explained as a threat, especially to our brothers in the Gulf. We threaten nobody except our Zionist and imperialist enemy. We are keen on our relations with our brothers in the Gulf because they are better than others and they are better than those who finance sabotage. Anyway, I never meant to threaten anyone. I do not say that as a retraction. When I say something I only fear the Almighty God.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon Reported

JN071720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1619 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance operations against the Zionist occupation forces and equipment in southern Lebanon are escalating. Resistance men set off a high explosive charge under a Zionist military convoy on the Al-Zahrani road. The convoy received direct hits and several enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. Resistance men also launched a machine gun and rocket attack on a Zionist military patrol on the (Rusaydah) road in occupied southern Lebanon. One Zionist military vehicle was destroyed and a large number of Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted these operations but, as usual, did not mention his losses. He said Israeli forces cordoned off the scenes of the attacks and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of interrogating them.

Explosion Near Sidon

JN081730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men detonated a highly explosive remote-controlled charge while a military patrol belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon was moving near the city of Sidon in occupied southern Lebanon. The explosion destroyed a military vehicle, and killed or wounded all of its agent occupants. Another group of resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol which rushed to help the agent forces. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and rockets, destroyed a tracked vehicle and damaged another one, killing or wounding all of the vehicles' occupants.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the two operations, but declined to mention losses. As usual, he said that his forces cordoned off the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens on the pretext of having connections with the resistance men, who returned safely to their bases.

Explosion Near Al-Qasimiyah

JN091724 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men have escalated their operations against the personnel and vehicles of the Zionist invasion forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in occupied southern Lebanon, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on them.

A group of the resistance men attacked a military roadblock belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon near a Palestinian camp in occupied southern Lebanon this morning. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and rockets, killed or wounded several agent personnel. The resistance men also detonated a highly explosive remote-controlled charge while a Zionist military patrol was moving near the town of Al-Qasimiyah, north of the occupied city of Tyre, yesterday. The explosion destroyed a half-track vehicle and damaged another, killing or wounding all of their occupants.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the two operations, but declined to mention losses. He said his forces and elements belonging to the agent militias launched a large-scale search campaign and arrested a large number of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens on the pretext of having connection with the resistance men, who withdrew safely totheir bases.

SPA: Yamani on North Sea Oil Price Adjustments

LD111218 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0935 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Dec (SPA) — Regarding reports that the North Sea oil pricing structure might be adjusted, an SPA correspondent asked Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, his opinion about the results of such an adjustment.

His excellency replied that the situation in the near future did not constitute cause for concern as the level of overall production and the level of reserves in the consumer states, particularly in winter, would support oil prices and bring them back to the required level. However, he said, a readjustment in the pricing structure of North Sea oil would in the future open the door for a price war in which losses for others would be extremely heavy. His majesty's government in particular, and OPEC in general are against letting oil prices fluctuate with market variations; their sacrifices in this respect are considerable. But, he added, if we are pushed into a battle that we do not want, our success in it is guaranteed, and our losses would be limited compared to the losses of others. Its effects on the international community would be damaging and grave, he said. For this reason, his majesty's government hoped that the wisdom and spirit of cooperation would prevail over making a hasty decision for which only God would know the consequences.

KUNA: Algerian Energy Minister Urges Ceiling Cut

LD111449 Kuwait KUNA in English 1401 GMT 11 Dec 84

[By Shamel Khayri]

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 11 (KUNA) — Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi has lashed out at the policies of OPEC and called for a tangible cut on the organization's production ceiling. Referring to OPEC's ministerial conference due for December 19 in Geneva, Nabi also recommended that the meeting agree on slashing by 50 percent price differentials for the organization's heavy and light crudes.

The Algerian minister was talking in an interview with KUNA Monday night before leaving Kuwait after attending a meeting for OAPEC. "If we were earnest in our efforts to boost the international oil market, it would be inevitable that we lower OPEC's production ceiling now standing at 16 million barrels a day," he said. In emergency talks last October in Geneva, OPEC ministers cut the production ceiling from 17.5 million barrels a day to 16 million bd for November and December only to cope with a price cut by Norway and Britain.

The Algerian energy minister emphasized that a further production [as received] would be necessary, since international demand on OPEC oil is expected to slump automatically in the spring. He recalled that the October output cut by 1.5 million barrels a day failed to improve the market though winter was still ahead. Painting a gloomy picture of the international market in the few weeks to come, Nabi disclosed that his country had suggested at the Geneva emergency meeting for OPEC that production be cut by three million barrels a day for two weeks at least. He, however, stopped short of specifying by how much OPEC output should be lowered this time.

Nabi harshly criticized some OPEC members, without naming them, for violating individual production quotas and the organization's benchmark of 29 dollars a barrel. "OPEC will eventually fail to tackle its own problems," he cautioned. Nabi regretted that irresponsible practices of some OPEC members would undermine the organization's credibility at the international level.

Defending his call for lowering OPEC production, Nabi said such a move would very rapidly improve the international market "and spare us further plunges in our revenues." He said the OPEC production cut by 1.5 million barrels a day last October has had a negative impact as it caused a drop in OPEC member states' revenues for a long period without improving the international market in return. The Algerian official would not speculate on the future, but affirmed that OPEC members have all the means and potential to defend the organization's marker price.

On crude price differentials, the minister advocated that prices of heavy crude be raised and those of the extra light crude be lowered as to narrow the existing gap, without affecting the marker price of the organization. He said differentials should be reduced by no less than 50 per cent.

The Algerian minister disclosed that his country has not been able to market the volume of its total oil export quota of 673,000 barrels a day because of price differentials between heavy and light crudes. Algeria, which produces OPEC's lightest crude, is selling about 90 percent of its export quota, Nabi said.

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told KUNA two days ago an OPEC ad hoc committee had decided after a meeting in Kuwait earlier in the week to adjust differentials. Yamani who chairs the three-ministers committee said the committee would refer a study to the OPEC ministerial meeting in Geneva later this month for endorsement.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Rajiv Gandhi

GF101130 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] His highness the amir received in his office at government house at 1000 today Sharad Kumar Bhatnagar, Indian ambassador to Bahrain. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, and Interior Minister Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

WAKH carried a statement by the Indian ambassador following the meeting in which he said he had delivered to the amir a written message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi dealing with the Nonaligned Movement, in his capacity as head of the movement. The Indian prime minister affirmed to the amir that he will continue the policy of his mother, Indira Gandhi, the late Indian prime minister. The Indian ambassador added that the message also dealt with current international developments and bilateral relations. He said that the amir emphasized to him the strong relations between Bahrain and India.

In conclusion, the Indian ambassador praised the development of Bahraini-Indian relations in various fields, for the good and interest of the two countries.

AKHBAR AL-KHAJIL on King Husayn's Mideast Stand

GF101400 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Jordanian King Husayn has informed Washington that he will not negotiate singly with Israel even if the PLO rejects the plan he presented to the PNC in Amman. King Husayn's stand is worthy of consideration, especially at a time when the Arab region, which is divided and torn apart, seems prepared to submit to the hegemony of the two sides of the strategic treaty. We hope this stance will pave the way for rescinding the Camp David accords and entering into a new era during which the Arab nation may be able to restore its traditional solidarity which has been the main factor in refusing to submit despite its military defeats.

As proven from the bitter experiences of the Camp David accords, individual negotiations on an issue that concerns the Palestinians and the Arab nation bear only negative results that are extremely harmful to the present and future of the nation. They make Israel's appetite for Arab concessions increase with every new concession. Individual negotiations are even more dangerous in the absence of a military balance in the region which seems to be tipped in favor of the Zionist entity. We hope that this clear Jordanian stance will be built on through participation from other Arab countries so that we may be able to mold a collective Arab stand and strategy that will regard national solidarity as the core of our nation's military and political struggle against the Zionist hegemony.

KUWAIT

Amir Sends Message on Hijacking to Khamene'i

LD101758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Following the ending of the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, sent the following message to Mr Khamene'i, the president of the country:

Honorable brother, Your Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the President of Iran. God's peace and blessings be upon you. The ending of the hijacking tragedy of the Kuwaiti airliner in Mehrabad Airport and the release of the passengers provides me with an opportunity to express my most sincere gratitude and thanks for the attempts which were made by your excellency's government, under the wise guidelines of that brother, for achieving this end. I am confident that without doubt our cooperation and the cooperation of the international community under such sensitive conditions helps towards the implementation of sublime human goals which you are trying to achieve, and will prevent the recurrance of such events as the result of which a number of innocent people were killed and many others injured. While expressing my gratitude for the humane attempts of your excellency I wish for the health and well-being of your excellency and the success and progress of your nation and government.

[Signed] Your brother, Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait

Government Statement on Hijacking Incident

GF111143 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 10 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The Kuwaiti Government last night expressed its joy at the news of the ending of the six-day hijack ordeal of the Kuwaiti airbus in Tehran and thanked the Iranian Government and all other parties who helped secure the release of the remaining hostages.

"Kuwait's amir, government and people are pleased that the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner in Tehran has ended with the freeing of the passengers and the surrender of the hijackers to the Iranian authorities," a statement, issued by the cabinet, said.

"We express our gratitude to officials in the Islamic Republic of Iran and to all those from fraternal and friendly states who participated in achieving this result and limiting the suffering of the hostages over the past week," it said. "We also thank those who expressed their kind feelings and sympathies regarding this regrettable event," it continued.

"While congratulating all the survivors, we offer our condolences to the families of those killed during the hijacking. We must also praise the dignified spirit which both the hostages' families and our noble people displayed from the beginning of the hijacking," it added. The Cabinet statement concluded: "We are full of hope that nobody will ever again have to live through such a painful experience."

AL-ANBA' Comments on Parties Behind Hijacking

GF101546 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 9 Dec 84
pp 1, 26

[Column by 'Abdallah Ahmad Husayn: "It Is a Cowardly, Punitive Action"]

[Excerpts] We are certain that the incident of the tragedy-stricken Kuwaiti plane is a punitive operation for Kuwait — people and government — because of its courageous stand and its democracy, which is an irritant in the eye of more than one party. We also believe that what has made the terrorists, the vermin of the earth, intimidate us in that thing which we call wisdom and patience.

It is a murderous, sorrowful drama perpetrated by more than one country, and in which more than one party has been involved. Some of those involved in it are considered our friends and assume an appearance of chivalry and helpfulness. They try to prove that blood is thicker than water, after they have sold out the blood, history, and chivalry.

We know that some who proclaim fraternity and love, and who raise the banner of chivalry and nationalism hold the reins and control the destiny of the terrorists and can get rid of them in a moment. They could have exerted pressure on them to release the plane and its passengers. How would they, however, exert pressure when the terrorists are their fangs and claws and the last weapon they have?

Our first mistake was that we did not execute the treasonous agents, when they were convicted, thus allowing them to become bargaining chips for other agents following the conclusion of the GCC summit conference. It seems as if they are making light of us, our security, and the Gulf leaders, following their meeting which was described as historic. What has happened is a cruel lesson for us and we have to learn lessons well, and read what people say in the newspapers, and what people whisper, so that we may not be bitten again, and so that we may not be satisfied only with what is said in our immediate vicinity. We need assault units, for the assailants have reaped all the fruits of victory, and no assault operation has led to what waiting has led to; while the agents, because of our patience, kill people one after the other.

What is happening inside the Kuwaiti plane is a dirty game, whose parties are trying to appear as the rescuers. We fully realize that the hands which are trying to disarm the terrorists are the hands which armed them, and those who pretend to end the ordeal of the stricken plane are those who planned this evil action. We have to give the infidels time for a while.

Further Reportage on SFRY President's Visit

TANJUG Report on Talks

LD092009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Dec (TANJUG) — Yugoslav-Kuwaiti cooperation was the subject of the prolonged separate talks between Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, and Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and between the two countries' delegations whose talks preceded the tete-a-tete meeting.

At the beginning of the plenary meeting Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad stressed that relations between the two countries were very good and were based on the proximity of views, regarding fundamental international problems and on both sides' willingness to continue to promote their comprehensive cooperation.

It was agreed during the meeting that bilateral cooperation was following an upward trend, but it was also stated that there is room for expansion. It was emphasized that particular stimulus to the two countries' relations was imparted by President Tito's 1979 visit to Kuwait and the visit by the Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad to Yugoslavia 2 years later.

Apart from assessing the current level of cooperation as very favorable, the two sides agreed that it was essentially an example of how relations among nonaligned countries should be developed. The Yugoslav delegation also expressed its solidarity with the Kuwaiti people and government in connection with the tragedy of the hijacked Kuwaiti plane and its passengers which is continuing in Tehran.

A high appraisal was also made of Kuwait's role in international relations, particularly in its own region. Its contribution to the efforts to resolve international economic problems, and its understanding of and solidarity with the difficulties confronting developing countries were also judged to be high.

Veselin Djuranovic was joined in the talks by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Baban, Federal Executive Council member; Petar Kostic, Yugoslav ambassador to Kuwait; and Dusan Litvinovic, foreign policy adviser in the SFRY Presidency. The talks were attended on the Kuwaiti side by 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of commerce and industry; Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, an under secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others.

The separate talks between the two heads of state that followed lasted for approximately 90 minutes, and according to reports, focused on a number of issues regarding international relations and bilateral cooperation. According to circles close to the two delegations, the talks also included the situation in the Middle East and Gulf, international economic relations, and the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in light of the exacerbated world situation. According to reports, the talks revealed a high degree of proximity and even identity of views on the subjects discussed.

The SFRY president and members of the Yugoslav delegation attended a luncheon today given in their honor by the governor of Al-Ahmadi Governorate. They also visited the Kuwait Oil Company exhibition center in the same town, approximately 35 km from Kuwait.

Dizdarevic, Minister Hold Talks

LD092137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Dec (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia and Kuwait today came out in favor of the nonaligned movements exerting more intensified activity in solving major international problems. This assessment was made during the talks between 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. They also discussed issues regarding the Nonaligned Movement's forthcoming activity and concluded that this activity should be intensified even more.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic informed Minister Husayn about Yugoslavia's international links and its views on the fundamental issues of present-day international relations. They also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war and agreed that contacts with the two warring sides should continue and the activity within the Nonaligned Movement should intensify to reach a peaceful solution that respects the two warring sides' legitimate rights and interests.

The Middle East situation and the outcome of the recently held PNC session were also examined. Both sides emphasized the importance of a united PLO and of strengthening its role in solving the Middle East crisis. Within this context, support was voiced for the initiative to convene an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices where the PLO would also take part.

'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, who is acting for the Kuwaiti minister for foreign affairs who is ill, informed Raif Dizdarevic about the recent meeting of the heads of the GCC member states. Federal Secretary Dizdarevic expressed Yugoslavia's interest in developing relations with all Gulf countries, even those with which it has no diplomatic relations, since they are all linked with Yugoslavia through the common goals of the Nonaligned Movement.

They also discussed issues concerning international economic relations. The proximity and indentity of views has been the main feature of not only this dialogue but also of the entire Yugoslav-Kuwaiti talks held during this visit.

KUNA Interviews SFRY President

LD101152 Kuwait KUNA in English 1013 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 10 (KUNA) — Visiting Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic described Monday his country's relations with Kuwait as "completely friendly". In an interview with Kuwait Television and KUNA the Yugoslav president said that cooperation between the two countries is developing, including the economic relations and coordination on the international level.

Djuranovic, who is on a current official visit to Kuwait, expressed satisfaction over the talks he held with H.H. the amir of Kuwait, adding that discussion dealt with bilateral cooperation and global issues. He indicated that Kuwait and Yugoslavia closely cooperate within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations and all international organizations concerned with solving international problems. He said the two countries are members in the Nonaligned Movement, and their policies are based on the principles of the movement, therefore they easily reach joint agreement on global issues. He affirmed that the two countries share identical opinions toward international matters.

He pointed out that there was an appropriate ground work to boost economic cooperation between Kuwait and Yugoslavia in areas of finance, investment and trade.

On the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the international field, the Yugoslav president said that since its establishment this body has been efficiently active. He said however that the slackening of the movement's activities during the past years was due to certain international circumstances, which he did not mention. He also cited the current international tension and the lack of entente policy in international relations and the strength of the military role in those relations. He noted that the Nonaligned Movement is the biggest organization in size, grouping 100 states, therefore its members should defend its unity and strength.

He called on Nonaligned Countries "to continue struggle to protect the (?principles) of the movement," affirming that his country will exert efforts to "remove obstacles hindering the organization's activities." The Yugoslav president emphasised the importance of the forthcoming ministers conference of the nonaligned member-states, which will be held shortly in Luanda, Angola.

The Yugoslav president said the Palestinian cause has recently been "put in the shadow" in comparison to important international causes, adding that this was clear after the Lebanese crisis and the withdrawal of the Palestinian resistance forces from there. He affirmed that the "unity" of the PLO is the resistance's center of power at the international community.

The president expressed conviction that the Arab countries should unify their stances toward their cause and international efforts, which aim at solving the Middle East problem.

He clarified that the Nonaligned Movement has always supported the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that the PNC meetings in Amman last month were "a big step" toward reunifying the PLO. The president affirmed that to revive the entente policy between the two superpowers and to bring them to negotiation have a positive effect on finding a solution to the Palestinian cause. He emphasized the importance of the PNC step when it drew up its program on the basis of the Arab Fes summit resolution and away from the Camp David accord.

The Yugoslav guest also emphasized the importance of holding an international conference to solve the Palestinian question, stressing the importance of the PLO participation in the conference. "Without this conference...there will be no result of any move to reach a solution," he asserted.

On the failure of the Nonaligned Movement to end the Iraq-Iran war, Djuranovic said many parties failed also to hammer out a

solution to end this war. He said that the Nonaligned Movement has called on the two conflicting countries, since the outbreak of the war, to end it and the organization attempted through a special committee to find agreeable circumstances to end the conflict. He emphasized the importance of the GCC states' stances by saying that "its defense linkage" has lessened the danger of the possible war escalation. He said the continuation of the war is attributable to "unacceptable conditions set by one party," referring to Iran's continuous rejections to efforts to end the war. However, he expressed optimism that wisdom and rationalism will prevail eventually.

Meanwhile, he denied that there is a change in his country's foreign policy after the late president Josip Tito. He said "that Yugoslavia will always adhere to the late president's policy."

TANJUG: Djuranovic Departs
LD101638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service 10 Dec 84 in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Dec (TANJUG) — Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today ended his 3-day official visit to Kuwait and left for Yugoslavia. At the Kuwait airport this afternoon the guest from Yugoslavia was wished bon voyage by the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and by Prime Minister Sa'd 'Abdallah al-Sabah.

Other members of the Yugoslav delegation left with Veselin Djuranovic aboard a special plane, with the exception of the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Raif Dizdarevic, who is leaving tonight for Oman.

In his statement to the Novi Sad television team, who were reporting on the visit on behalf of Yugoslav radio and television, Djuranovic once again made a very positive assessment of the results of the visit and of the quality of relations between Yugoslavia and Kuwait. Having made a very positive assessment of the cooperation between the two countries in the Nonaligned movement and many other international organizations, Veselin Djuranovic referred to bilateral relations. It is well known, he said, that Kuwait has given very significant financial assistance to Yugoslavia. According to him, an agreement was reached for our work organizations to be involved more in Kuwait and also for commodity exchange to be expanded.

Concrete questions of economic cooperation were discussed during the meeting of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. In addition to coming to an understanding about the need to strengthen commodity exchange, whose value last year came to about $21.6 million, Yugoslavia also submitted a list of construction projects in Kuwait in which our building industry is interested.

During the session of the mixed committee, which was presided over by Federal Executive Council member Ljubomir Baban and the minister of oil and finance, 'Ali al-Khalifah, the Kuwaiti side, in rendering support for the stabilization program in Yugoslavia, expressed its readiness to reprogram our debts.

Official on Djuranovic Visit
LD101602 Kuwait KUNA in English 1357 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 10 (KUNA) — Kuwait and Yugoslavia have expressed deep concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and affirmed the importance of solving the dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the Nonaligned Movement doctrines and the UN Charter, Kuwaiti State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said Monday.

Commenting on the visit by President of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic to Kuwait in the period December 8-10, he said that the trip was made in response to an invitation by H.H. the amir. The visit crystalized the spirit of cooperation and friendship between the two countries, Husayn said, adding that the two parties have affirmed their joint desire to develop and foster bilateral relations in various fields.

Specialists of both countries met during the visit to discuss economic and commercial relations in a bid to boost existing ties, the minister noted.

He added, the two [words indistinct] to the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement as a basic factor in bolstering world peace and security.

The Kuwait-Yugoslav summit talks tackled the Palestinian question and the prevailing Mideast situation in addition to other issues of mutual concern, Husayn concluded.

OMAN

WAKH: Yugoslav Official Arrives in Oman 11 Dec
GF110726 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0620 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Muscat, 11 Dec (WAKH) — Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav foreign affairs federal secretary, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Muscat today on a 3-day official visit to the Sultanate of Oman. He was received by Yusuf al-'Alawi Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and a number of Omani officials.

QATAR

Paper Comments on 'Firm Measures' in Hijacking
GF101207 Doha QNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 10 Dec (QNA) — In its editorial today, a Qatari newspaper called upon the region's countries and all the peace-loving countries to place restrictions on and impose punishments against all those who hijack aircraft, affirming that the tragedy of the Kuwaiti aircraft, which ended yesterday, should not go unpunished, because there are lessons to be learned.

The newspaper *AL-RAYAH* affirmed that these restrictions and punishments should include all those suspects who have planned or implemented such operations, whether they are terrorist organizations of the so-called Jihad and national organizations or are countries which are involved in some way.

The paper thanked the Iranian authorities for the firm measures taken to rescue the aircraft and its passengers from the bitter hijacking tragedy, but said that this step should have been taken at the beginning of the tragedy.

The paper also praised the firm stance adopted by the Kuwaiti Government and people during the tragedy and their patience which helped in dealing with the crisis. In conclusion, *AL-RAYAH* appealed to God that this incident would be the end of such tragedies and that security and stability would prevail in the region and protect it from all misfortunes.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Comments on Weinberger Visit

LD101259 Riyadh SPA in English 1204 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Riyadh, Dec 10, SPA — A Saudi committee on "economic equilibirium" held a meeting here today under the chairmanship of Saudi Second Deputy Premier and Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Prince Sultan said the committee formed in response to HM King Fahd's directive had reviewed phases of progress realised in this respect by sub-committees at the level of under secretaries relating to the committee' work. He expressed his pride for the committee's achievements, which will provide new avenues for investments inside the Kingdom and said a detailed statement on the committee's activities and its projects will be announced in the near future.

Commenting on the visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Riyadh, Prince Sultan said the visit came in line with arrangements reached between the two sides three years ago to exchange alternative visits between senior officials of the countries whenever the need arises. Prince Sultan said his first meeting with Weinberger was two years ago and again had a meeting with the American defense secretary in Paris last year.

He added the recent visit of Weinberger to Riyadh was basically aimed at exchanging information and following up stages of projects, which were agreed upon by the two sides. "Moreover, there is nothing which can prevent Washington in introducing new ideas," Prince Sultan said. He denied that he had reviewed with Weinberger a working paper relating to the Gulf defense or prospects of forming a joint military force for the six-nation GCC, since the GCC did not ask for help from foreign countries in its affairs.

Riyadh on Renewed Reagan Mideast Peace Efforts

LD091549 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Dec 84

["Analysis" by Hamzah Muhsin al-Saqqaf]

[Text] The return to the Middle East of American envoy Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state, gives the impression that, following his reelection, the American President has resumed attempts to have the United States keep its role in the Middle East despite the perceptible stagnation of the American stand, which never strays far from the Israeli stand. Regardless of what the American role might contribute to the region's peace efforts, what is expected from this role is that it have a fair-minded outlook. This is what His Majesty King Fadh ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz emphasized in his interview with the Kuwaiti magazine *AL-MAJALIS* broadcast yesterday when his majesty said: We only ask the United States to apply justice to Arab issues and the Palestinian people's rights in particular.

Although the United States is anxious to maintain a special role vis-a-vis the Middle East problem, it has not yet taken the initiative to improve the situation despite its repeated shuttle diplomacy. No doubt this is due to its hesitation in two essential matters: first, the inability to comprehend the essence of the Arab right, the core of the Palestinian issue, and the real dimensions of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The cause for this is possibly due to the influence of the Zionist lobby in the United States and its effects inside and outside Congress. Second, the matter on which the U.S. hesitates to act decisively is seen as undermining its role and stance in the Middle East, and a disturbance of the balance in its relations with the various countries of the region in the nature of bilateral cooperation. The Zionist entity is seen as monopolizing many facets of American cooperation at the expense of the United States' relations with the countries of the region.

In light of this and its negative effects on U.S. policy in one of the most important strategic areas in the world, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in the midst of his reelection campaign, declared in an oblique way that he would deal with the situation in the Middle East in a manner different from the past and according to facts learned from experience accumulated through years of dealing with the region and its political crisis. His course, which is still in the realm of speculation, was reflected in statements by responsible circles in Washington on the eve of the American presidential election and for more than a month afterwards. The American officials spoke of the probability of change with the beginning of President Reagan's new term, which officially starts in early 1985.

In addition, there are other points that could help to clarify the vision and analyze the political dimensions of Mr Richard Murphy's current tour of the Middle East. The American President, who during his election campaign resisted the Jewish counter-campaign by refusing to transfer the American Embassy to occupied Jerusalem and who has nothing to fear in terms of Zionist pressure on his Presidential position following his victory, is now viewing the Middle East crisis as a test to demonstrate his political acumen and as a great opportunity to score a historic victory which will be credited to him as the head of the American administration and will add to the credibility of the American role in the region and the reputation of the United States.

Hence, the new mission of the American envoy, which comes amid political changes in the region headed by West European moves to help settle the situation and to thaw the frozen peace efforts, should inevitably respond to the development of stands and events and to the American President's aspirations for an effective and positive contribution to the peace efforts. This contribution will move the American role from the stage of

stagnation and dependence on words alone to an advanced stage within the circle of deeds and the realization of policies in a manner compatible with the status of the United States [passage indistinct] and its relations as determined by its links to the Israeli entity.

The reports preceding the American envoy's tour in the last 2 days have linked this tour with the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations in Al-Naqurah and said that the United States intends to help push them to an advanced stage. However, the Middle East problem in its overall aspects remains the cornerstone of the American role and the major task of the White House envoy, because American hesitation in responding to the initiatives made has become the object of world disapproval.

The Lebanese question and the ability to solve its dilemma remains the American starting point in the Middle East crisis and the search for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question.

Mexican Energy Minister, Delegation Arrive 10 Dec

LD102228 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Riyadh 10 Dec (SPA) — Mexican Minister of Energy and Mines Francisco Labastida and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Riyadh this evening. He was welcomed on arrival at King Khalid International Airport by His Excellency the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani; the Under Secretary at the Ministry of Petroleum 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Turki; the Under Secretary for Administrative Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Shunaybir; the Kingdom's Ambassador to Mexico Muhammad Sharara; the Mexican Ambassador to the Kingdom Francisco Gonzalez Cossio; and a number of officials.

Dailies Call for Collective Effort Against Piracy

GF080602 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 8 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Various dailies today call for setting up a joint security organ to counter the recent increase in piracy. The newspaper *AL-RIYADH* calls for establishing a security network in which cooperation should be strong and cohesive to clean up the area of blackmail. The security network required within a collective agreement should make every citizen feel secure while moving in the area or while transferring his money from various centers of investment without becoming the victim of crime, the paper says.

The newspaper *'UKAZ* calls for formulating a comprehensive and unified conception of collective security that would safeguard Gulf citizens and encourage the great ambitions of the region's peoples and countries to achieve the best atmosphere of security and stability. Formulating this joint conception of security has become an urgent need, the paper says. Because of the nature of the region and its strategic and economic position and its international significance, individual confrontation of incidents has proved useless and ineffective. The situation now requires collective treatment which first necessitates unifying ideas and conceptions and then laws, rules, and means of treatment, *'UKAZ* adds.

The newspaper *AL-MADINAH* calls for tightening inspection at airports and exchanging information among security authorities all over the world. What applies to airplane terrorism applies to all forms of terrorism, the paper notes.

Al-Askari Comments on Palestinian Armed Struggle

LD100029 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Dec 84

[News and commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that the recent meeting of the PNC has reaffirmed that the liberation of Palestine will only be realized through armed struggle. It is known that the Palestinian people have given the international community an opportunity which so far has been going on for 36 years without reaching any decisive results. On the contrary, some of the international forces have tried, and are still trying by way of their wrong practices in dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict, to stress that time is no longer on the side of the Palestinian people and that the Palestinian people should condition themselves to the reality of homelessness and should forget their homeland.

The attempts by the powers opposing Palestinian rights to influence events in order to create despair among the Palestinians have assumed various forms and dimensions which all converge at one point — to compel the Palestinians to surrender to the fait accompli. But these attempts have always concentrated on one thing — not distinguishing between the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the attempt to link this struggle to unrealistic elements which aim at hindering the struggle. But the capability of the Palestinian people, who have legitimate rights, has always been and will always be stronger than despair and submission. The changes witnessed by the unity of struggle of the Palestinian people as a result of the development of events have been controlled by the Palestinian people who managed to divert the direction of these changes, thanks to the strategy they adopted in confronting the situation and in making moves in the international arena, and thanks to the timing of such moves and the armed struggle, a strategy which has been strengthened by the recent PNC meeting. Thus, the legitimacy of the Palestinian people's struggle, which is supported by the conviction of the international community and the majority of states, is strongly evident. This is precisely what the PLO chairman wanted to reaffirm when he said that the liberation of the homeland would not be realized except through armed struggle. Here ends the process of experimenting and testing, wherein the enemies of the issue are trying to accuse the Palestinian struggle in reaction to what they imagine; namely, that there is a split in the Palestinian ranks. Experiments and tests cannot be applied to rights of nations; such rights are based on sacrifice which the Palestinian people have chosen as a path leading to their legitimate rights.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ on U.S. 'Plot' Against Arabs

GF101628 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0616 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* criticized U.S. policy on the issue of the Arab-Zionist struggle. It described it as not only concerned about reorganizing the situation of Israel in the region, but to reorganize the whole region within a framework that will serve U.S. goals and interests.

The newspaper said that the tours of U.S. envoy Richard Murphy in the region are part of the United States' increasing insistence and keenness on concentrating political activity in the region in order to eliminate any possibility that the situation will go beyond U.S. control.

The newspaper said that the United States wants to establish Middle Eastern security measures which will contribute to the struggle against the Soviet Union including the use of the geographical location and resources. These measures also aim at prohibiting a united Arab national security plan as part of an Arab nation, and creating social, economic, and political structures which will prevent radical changes whether by national liberation movements or by changes to the left. They also want to create economic dependencies for the international capitalist economy and develop them for maximum benefit to international capitalism. In addition they want to create ideological concepts to dissolve the national identity of the Arab peoples and undermine any independent will.

In conclusion, the newspaper said that the United States wants to diffuse the Arab-Zionist struggle and conduct a comprehensive reorganization which will spare the United States for a long period from thinking about possible dangers in region. The newspaper wondered what the Arab countries will do about this U.S. plot.

YAR

Israel 'Source of International Terrorism'

GF080732 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* described air piracy as an ugly tragedy which is never brought about by people of conscience, morals, and values. Our country, while strongly condemning the hijacking of the Kuwaiti aircraft, knows very well that such acts are directed only at innocent people, including the elderly, women, and peaceful children, the paper said.

AL-THAWRAH noted that the dilemma of the Kuwaiti airliner, which has entered its fifth day, is an indication that evil has grown uncontrollable and that good has become helpless against it, a situation which demands study and research.

AL-THAWRAH continued: The Middle East region, whose peoples are mostly Muslim and who cherish noble Arab values, was removed from such acts until the racist Zionist entity came into being. These acts became rampant because this entity brought all these acts with it. It was the first to use them against the Arab Palestinian people and against the Arab nation.

We do not blame the Zionist enemy for the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner; however, such inhuman acts had not been seen in the region until the Zionist entity was established on the land of usurped Palestine because it carried the seeds of evil with it. Such acts will remain evident unless the international community joins hands to combat terrorism and overrule the Zionist entity which is the source of international terrorism and the source of evil against international legitimacy, the paper said.

In conclusion, the newspaper said: Our country has shown concern over the Kuwaiti airliner and has followed up its developments with extreme concern and called on brothers in the Islamic Republic of Iran to do their utmost to put an end to this human tragedy, out of the belief that saving all those who are on board the plane is a human act and the Muslim duty of every sincere individual.

Economic Cooperation Agreement Reached With GDR

NC101752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 10 Dec (MENA) — Egypt and the GDR will sign a protocol on economic cooperation the day after tomorrow. This was stated by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation, during a meeting held today by the Egyptian-GDR Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation. Today's meeting was led by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri for Egypt, and by Rolf Kersten, the GDR's minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction.

Addressing the meeting, Dr al-Janzuri stressed the close relationship between Egypt and the GDR. He noted that the GDR's loans to Egypt since 1958 have reached 123 million pounds — 67 million pounds in the form of loans, and 56 million in the form of development aid. Dr al-Janzuri also said that the trade exchange between Egypt and the GDR has doubled over the past 4 years.

Alluding to the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed last year, Dr al-Janzuri said that the agreement seeks to promote cooperative bilateral relations through projects of mutual benefit, technical, and economic studies necessary for the completion of investment projects, and the creation of a joint committee for economic and technical cooperation, which will meet alternately in Cairo and Berlin.

In his address, Kersten praised the distinctive relations between Egypt and the GDR, while expressing his country's desire to participate in some Egyptian projects and to finance others.

AL-AHRAM Views Dublin EC Statement

PM101210 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 7 Dec 84 p 5

[Ahmad Nafi' article: "A Look at the Dublin Statement: The European Countries Produced Nothing New"]

[Text] The new European statement on the Middle East was not as expected. It was thought that the EC would define a clearer stand on the question of peace in a vital area whose security is linked to Europe's, and that it would be more commensurate with the importance of European interests in the Arab region.

But a quick glance at the statement issued following the meeting in Dublin of the 10 EC heads of state shows two principal lines:

First, that the attitude of the EC countries has not changed between 1980 and now; that is, since the Venice Declaration, which defined several principles of a settlement acceptable to the Arabs, without laying down a plan that would contribute to the realization of these principles. Second, that this attitude is confined to dealing with the recent positive developments in the area. The action plan contained in the statement is confined to expressing an intention to promote contacts between the European governments and all the parties concerned, with the aim of discussing ways of giving momentum to the move toward negotiations and improving the situation in the area.

In fact the EC has produced nothing new. Moreover, it did not come out with a plan for the desired action commensurate with the EC's weight and the importance of its ties with the United States, apart from a reference in the preamble of the statement to the European desire to see just efforts being made to establish peace and security in the area and the desire to contribute to efforts aimed at reaching this end. Contrary to what was expected of the EC states, they rejected the idea of a peace conference on the Middle East, which the United Nations has adopted and which the Arab countries concerned with the crisis have demanded. The implicit rejection was in the EC statement's declaration that, whatever efforts third parties may make, there is no substitute for direct negotiations on the basis of mutual recognition between the three parties, namely the Arab countries, Israel, and the Palestinian people.

What is strange is that the call for mutual recognition is based on the assumption by the European countries that Israel is interested in negotiations to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. The statement said that the 10 heads of state welcomed the signs of interest shown by both sides in moving toward negotiations and hope that this declared interest will continue and will be built upon. It is not known how the European countries came to this assumption or where the evidence is to indicate that Israel desires comprehensive negotiations for a settlement based on just and lasting principles.

It is also to be noted that in talking about mutual recognition, the statement did not discuss the attitude of Israel, which refuses to recognize the Palestinian people, despite the fact that the PLO has approved all the UN resolutions on the Middle East, just as all the Arab countries have agreed on the Arab peace plan issued at the Fes summit. It is known that the plan provides for recognition of the rights of all the countries of the area, including the Palestinian state, to live in peace within secure and recognized borders. The call for mutual recognition would have been serious had the European countries sought to obtain from Israel a guarantee that it will recognize the PLO, if the PLO declares such recognition for its part. But to ask the Palestinian side to do so when the EC is well aware of Israel's stand leads to nothing new.

It might be said, for argument's sake, that Israel justifies its refusal to recognize the PLO on the grounds of what the PLO Charter says about Israel, as the Tel Aviv politicians keep reiterating. The answer to this is that for its part, Israel should abolish the law of return in its Constitution. The conclusion here is that mutual recognition should inevitably lead to both things and to negotiations based on recognition of the rights of both sides.

In any case, the European role in reaching mutual recognition is still valid. It depends on the contacts Europe is to hold with all the parties concerned, but the method of holding these contacts is not yet known. The EC statement referred to these contacts by saying that it has continually offered to help in any way it can, in an attempt to find common ground among the parties. In continuation of this policy, the EC believes that such contacts must be developed with a view toward finding the means to activate movement toward negotiations and improving the situation in the area.

In this regard, the statement refers to the EC countries' intention to send fact-finding missions to the area. But what facts are there that the EC is not aware of? The task of the mission will be to no avail if the purpose is only to pay visits to the area with the aim of hinting at European support for Arab rights. On the contrary, such missions would be more meaningful if they sought to obtain from Israel positive results which open the door to comprehensive negotiations for a settlement.

These are quick observations on the Dublin statement issued last Tuesday evening. The statement shows that the EC is relying more than ever on the U.S. role, although it does not say so explicity. It also shows that the EC, like the United States, has so far found no reason to take full action in the interest of the Arab cause, since its interests in the Arab world — which is still hesitant to recognize the fact that the settlement comes from within and ought to be imposed on the parties concerned — are secured.

NDP Political Bureau Approves Secretariat Formation

NC101418 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The NDP Political Bureau met this morning under the chairmanship of President Husni Mubarak. The meeting was attended by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Dr Mustafa Khalil, Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, Fikri Makram 'Abyad, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Safwat al-Sharif, Hasan Abu Basha, Dr Yusuf Wali, Kamal Henry Badir, and Dr Ahmad Haytham.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif announced that the party's Political Bureau approved the formation of the NDP Secretariat General as follows:

Secretary General:
Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim
Assistant Secretary Generals:
Dr Yusuf Wali
Hilmi al-Hadidi
Secretary for Information:
Safwat al-Sharif
Secretary for Women's Affairs:
Dr Amal 'Uthman
Secretary for Organizational Affairs:
Kamal al-Shadhili
Secretary for Workers' Affairs:
Mahmud Dabbur
Secretary for Youth Affairs:
Dr Mahmud Sharif
Secretary for Professionals' Affairs:
Dr Mamduh Jabr
Secretary for Peasants' Affairs:
Mahmud Abu Gharib
Secretary for Artisans' Affairs:
Sayyid Zaki
Secretary for Trade and Industry Affairs:
'Izzat Ghidan

The Secretariat General also includes: Dr Butrus Ghali, Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il, Dr Mahmud Mahfuz, Dr Ahmad Salamah, Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, Dr 'Abd al-Rahim Bayyumi, Dr Ahmad Mursi, Fathallah Rif'at, Hasan Hafiz, and Ihab Maqlad.

The party's Political Bureau also approved the following committee chairmanships:

Thought Committee:
Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub
Foreign Relations and Arab Affairs Committee:
Dr Mustafa Khalil
Legislative and Constitutional Affairs Committee:
Counsellor Muhammad Fathi Mursi
Finance and Economic Committee:
Dr 'Ali Lutfi
Agriculture and Irrigation Committee:
Engineer Ahmad 'Abd al-Akhir
Industry and Energy Committee:
Engineer Fu'ad Abu Zaghlah
Transport and Communications Committee:
Engineer Muhyi al-Din 'Abd al-Latif
Housing and Reconstruction Committee:
Engineer Husayn 'Uthman
Health Committee:
Dr Ahmad al-Banhawi
Housing and Family Planning Committee:
Dr Mahir Mahran
Insurance and Social Affairs Committee:
Dr Hilmi Nammar
Education and Scientific Research Committee:
Dr Ahmad Salamah
Culture Committee:
Dr Ahmad Haykal
Supply and Foreign Trade Committee:
Ahmad Nuh
Local Government Committee:
Major General Ahmad al-Minyawi
Popular Development Committee:
Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman

President Mubarak will meet with the new NDP Secretariat General tomorrow morning.

The president issued his instructions to convene an open meeting every Monday at NDP headquarters, to be attended by the leaders, secretaries, and members of the party's government and all the party leaders in the districts and in the Consultative Council. President Mubarak will meet tomorrow with the leaders of the NDP in Kafr al-Shaykh, Al-Minya, and Asyut Governorates. The meeting will be attended by the members of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council and the party secretaries at the district level in these governorates. It will also be attended by NDP members of local councils in these districts.

There will be an office for the Secretariat General directed by the secretary general, the assistant secretary generals, and a limited number of members. They will meet daily.

'Very Large Maritime Target' Hit Near Khark

JN101801 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1640 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Communique No 1,676 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 December 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The regime of the backward charlatans who are ruling in Iran will only reap utter defeat in all the sectors of operations at the hands of the brave Iraqi warriors who reaffirm daily through their splendid deeds that anyone who covets Iraqi territory and has designs against its resources and sovereignty will inevitably reap humiliation and shame while the Iraqi borders will continue to be safeguarded by the zealous sons of Iraq. The results of the activities are as follows:

1. In reaffirmation of great Iraq's capabilities to sever the lifeline of the war efforts of the gang of charlatans, backwardness, and confusion which is ruling in Iran, and in implementation of our previous warnings, the lofty hawks of the air carried out a successful air strike against a very large maritime target near Khark Island at 1800 today, scoring accurate and effective hits. Our hawks returned with their planes triumphantly and safely to base, praise be to God.

2. One of our helicopter formations belonging to the Army's Air Force carried out several attacks against enemy positions in the east of Basra operational sector at noon today. The hero knights of our helicopters effectively hit their targets. Explosions were heard and smoke was seen billowing from the hit enemy targets. Our hero knights returned with their helicopters triumphantly and safely.

3. Our forward units dealt artillery blows to enemy positions and engineering equipment in the east of Basra operational sector, killing or wounding many enemy troops, destroying one infantry position and setting fire to other enemy positions.

4. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite one of our forward unit's positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our unit pounded it with all types of weapons, killing two, wounding several, and destroying three infantry positions.

5. Using artillery and all types of weapons, our forward units pounded several enemy positions and troops in the central sector of the battlefield, killing three, and destroying one hardware stockpile.

6. The treacherous enemy shelled a civilian area in Basra suburbs this afternoon.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 December 1984

Saddam Husayn Warns Iran Against Continuing War

JN102002 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Dec (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has stated that the peoples of the world are now aware that Iraq is ... the right and that Iran is in the wrong in the current war. He added that this will be a very significant factor in Iraq's eventual victory.

The president's remarks came when he decorated a number of fighters today for their valor and heroism in fighting the racist Iranian enemy. He said that the Iraqis are now aware of the enemy's aim of occupying and humiliating Iraq and controlling its present and future resources. He noted that to humiliate Iraq is a blasphemy, and, therefore, the Iraqis rose to defend their dignity, glory, and future.

The president said that the Iraqis rose to fight the Iranian injustice, affirming that the aggressors will fail because Iraq has been known throughout history to be the country of honor, glory, generosity, and principles. The president said that certain sides led the aggressors to believe that Iraq would be an easy prey and that the Syrian ruler was and continues to be at the head of those who contribute toward this Iranian misconception. Referring to the immense Iranian losses in the battles east of Basra, east of Maysan, and east of Tigris, the president said that the Iranian defeat in these battles is due to the fact that they are in the wrong and that most of their people know that they fight without a purpose.

The president also said that many Iranians are aware that the continuation of the war is prompted by the evil designs of those who fight among themselves in the Iranian power struggle and by the evil instincts of Khomeyni. The president warned the Iranian rulers against the dire consequences of continuing the war and said that the only means of extricating themselves from their troubles is to wisely and courageously reason with their own minds and realize that they are misguided and that they should stop the war, otherwise Iran will be afflicted with endless disasters.

Husayn Addresses Pilots

JN110943 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Dec (INA) — Addressing a group of Iraqi pilots here last night, President Saddam Husayn defined the future of the Iraq-Iran war and revealed the plans the Iranians have begun to employ in their military operations. He stressed that these plans are known to the Iraqis and, therefore, cannot achieve any of their aims against Iraq.

The president pointed out that the Iranian rulers had studied the results of the battles waged east of Basra, east of Maysan, and east of the Tigris — battles in which they were defeated — and had drawn conclusions that were frail and far from the truth. He added that the Iranian rulers believed that maneuvering units from one place to another to conceal their concentrations from the Iraqis would prevent Iraq from maneuvering its own human and vehicular power. He said that the Iranians had also concluded that if coordination is tightened at the leadership level and on the level of implementation between their Armed Forces and the Khomeyni guards, the doors of Iraq will be open for them. Therefore, they trained, massed troops, and maneuvered concentrations from one place to another.

However, the president stressed that such a situation is impossible in a protracted war because there are two ways of thinking: An unhurried, objective, and scientific Iraqi thinking versus an Iranian thinking based on superstition and jugglery. The president asked: What was the result? The result, he said, was that Iraq continued to stand on its feet like a giant in the face of the dwarfish Iranian rulers and those cooperating with them outside Iran. Therefore, the president said, no maneuvering whatsoever can take us by surprise.

He attributed the Iranian rulers' failure in recent battles to these rulers' falsehoods and to their people's realization that the continuation of war is aimed at satisfying the evil tendencies of Khomeyni and the leaders struggling for power in Tehran. The president then warned the Iranian rulers that their continuation of war will inflict endless catastrophes on Iran and said: Keep these words in mind and watch for what is coming.

Concluding his address to the pilots, who were awarded medals of valor, the president said that the Iranian rulers can overcome their predicament only by confronting themselves boldly and wisely and by ending the war.

Kuwaiti Paper AL-WATAN Interviews Oil Minister

GF101706 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Dec 84 p 9

[Nizar al-Yawar report]

[Excerpt] Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim 'Ahmad Taqi denied that Iraq has asked the United States for any security guarantees regarding the defense of the Iraqi pipeline through 'Aqaba port.

This came in an interview with *AL-WATAN*. Answering a question on whether Iraq had asked for security guarantees to defend the pipeline during Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz's recent visit to the United States following the restoration of Iraqi-U.S. relations, he said: From the beginning and until now, Iraq has not asked for any security guarantees from the United States to defend the pipeline.

He said: We have asked for practical guarantees to operate the pipeline from the U.S. Bechtel Company which was given the contract for the project.

He added: We do not want political guarantees or pledges from any party whatsoever, except a practical guarantee. The practical guarantee is that the participation of the U.S. parties in funding and executing the project must be a basic one.

Iraq and Jordan had asked to pay their share in return for the execution of the project in the form of crude oil exported through the pipeline and its revenues for a period of 5-8 years.

The Iraqi oil minister said: In the event the operations of the pipeline are stopped as a result of the intervention of another party, namely the Zionist entity, both Iraq and Jordan will stop paying their dues to the executing company.

He pointed out that the basic condition for executing the project so far, is the practical guarantee. On this basis, contacts with the company have stopped. We will not resume this dialogue unless we receive a positive reply on this condition. Consequently the project is considered at present as good as suspended. We also have further conditions regarding the contract.

French Parliamentarian Group Arrives on Visit
JN072124 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] A French parliamentary delegation led by Charles Deprez, president of the French-Jordanian Parliamentary Friendship Society and member of the French National Assembly, arrived in Amman this evening. The delegation will meet with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, the Senate president, and the speaker of the House of Representatives. The delegation was received at the airport by the deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, a number of officials, and the French ambassador in Amman.

Hasan Sees French, Spanish Visitors
JN081224 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — His Royal Higness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received the French parliamentary delegation at noon today. House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz and the French ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Prince Hasan also received the Spanish parliamentary delegation. The Spanish ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Prince Hasan explained to the two delegations Jordan's political stand toward the current developments in the Middle East. He reviewed the existing relations between Jordan and both France and Spain, specifying ways to bolster and develop them. His highness pointed out the importance of Europe's participation in the efforts being exerted to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Meets House Speaker
JN081255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz has called on France and the other European countries to play a role in the Middle East peace process. During his meeting with Charles Deprez, president of the French-Jordanian Parliamentary Friendship Society, Al-Fayiz said that Israel's continuing aggressive policy against the region's peoples is threatening peace in the Middle East as well as world peace and security. He also mentioned Israel's expansionist ambitions, its repressive practices against citizens in the occupied West Bank and Arab territories, its continuing efforts to establish settlements, and its challenge to all the international norms and laws.

Al-Fayiz also referred to the recommendations of the Arab-European dialogue conference that was convened in Madrid in November and stressed the need for an Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including an unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon. He also expressed Jordan's viewpoint about convening a UN-sponsored international conference for peace with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO.

At the end of the meeting, a dialogue was held between the French parliamentary delegation and a number of House of Representatives members on the French role in the region's peace process and the nature of the conflict with the Israeli enemy.

Senate President Receives French
JN091517 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Amman, 9 Dec (PETRA) — Ahmad al-Lawzi, president of the Senate, received at his office today the French-Jordanian Parliamentary Friendship Society delegation headed by (Charles Debray), which is now visiting Jordan. Al-Lawzi asserted that the French parliamentary delegation's visit to Jordan at this time is very important, because Jordan has adopted important moves, including the restoration of relations with fraternal Egypt and hosting the PNC meetings. This is in addition to the dangerous developments that threaten the region as a result of the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem, the Arab territory, and southern Lebanon.

Al-Lawzi reviewed the history of Arab-French relations, the strong ties between France and Jordan in particular and between France and Arab countries in general. He pointed out France's stands and the UN resolutions on the Arab issues. He said: We hope that France wiill exert doubled efforts to give momentum to the peace process and save the region from a dangerous situation, because France plays a great role in the international community and in European and international policies. He praised France's stands toward fraternal Iraq in its just war against the Iranian aggression and toward Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Al-Lawzi urged the president and members of the friendship society to convey Jordan's just viewpoint to European circles and organizations in which France participates. He said: Europeans concentrate on the economic and cultural relations with the Arab countries without giving the political side the attention it deserves.

Al-Lawzi said: Jordan's insistence on holding an international conference to solve the Palestinian cause, which is the crux of the conflict in the region, is based on international legitimacy and law which call for ending the Israeli occupation and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights.

Sharaf Meets French Group
JN081905 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf this evening received the French parliamentary delegation currently visiting Jordan. During this meeting, she reviewed the different phases of the Palestine question and the policy toward it, which Jordan considers as its main cause and preoccupation as well as the focus of its continuous efforts to achieve a just and lasting settlement based on the principle of exchanging territory for peace, as His Majesty King Husayn has often pointed out. She also affirmed the need to hold an international peace conference with the participation of all of the parties concerned, including the PLO.

Referring to UN Security Council Resolution 242, Mrs Sharaf said: While this resolution represents international unanimity on the inadmissibility of occupying territories by force and on the need for Israel to withdraw from the territories it occupied in 1967, Jordan's view is that this resolution is a starting point for and not the end of our decisions. Jordan went beyond this resolution when it called for an international conference with the participation of the Palestinians on an equal basis with the other parties.

Spanish Delegation Departs After Weeklong Visit

JN081702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — A Spanish delegation left Amman today following a weeklong visit to Jordan. During this visit, the delegation met with Crown Prince Hasan, the regent; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; the chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Relations Committee, and the under secretary of the Information Ministry. The delegation also held talks on the means of developing relations between Jordan and Spain, especially in the cultural and information fields. The Spanish delegation included several parliamentarians, economists, and social figures.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Appeals For U.S.-PLO Dialogue

JN101331 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Palestinian Factor in U.S. Calculations," *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: Despite all the setbacks in the Middle East peace efforts due to the dependence on separate and partial solutions and attempts by various sides to monopolize all the cards in the region; and also despite the disappearance of the circumstances whereby the U.S. side used to monopolize efforts and conclude separate solutions, it seems that the U.S. Administration has not yet realized that profound radical changes have taken place in the Middle East — changes which are not considered by U.S. calculations and conceptions of a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The United States, which is linked to the Israeli entity by more than one alliance, still insists on the outdated method of separate solutions. This method has not only failed miserably, but has also introduced the region to a new era marked by frustration, violence, and extremism, because it ignores the basic elements which cannot be bypassed in the complicated and entwined Middle East equation.

The paper adds: The continued U.S. ignorance of the Palestinian factor in the Middle East equation will foil any real peace efforts and bypass the Palestinian reality, which was not destroyed by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 or by the attempts to fragment the PLO and to undermine its representation of the Palestinian people as a main party to the peace process. The existing Palestinian legitimacy cannot be replaced by any legitimacy created by Israel or any other party. The recent PNC meetings in Amman have affirmed the legitimate Palestinian presence whose participation is necessary in achieving any peace process.

SAWT AL-SHA'B adds: Thus, U.S. support for the Israeli policy and its refusal to deal with the PLO or to open a dialogue with it will never make Washington a peacemaker or a factor of stability in the Middle East. On the contrary, the United States will remain hostile to the Palestinians and their cause. It is time the United States realized this fact if it wants to develop its policy toward a better position and toward a positive way to tackle the issue of peace in the region.

SAWT AL-SHA'B continues: Neither Jordan nor any other Arab regime, or any Palestinian group other than the PLO regardless of the side that creates it or supports it will replace the PLO in the peace process. This fact should be taken into consideration before talking about any new U.S. or non-U.S. settlement or efforts.

The newspaper adds: Therefore, we believe that a peaceful settlement based on UN Resolution 242 within the framework of an international conference for peace in which all parties — including the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinians — as well as the influential and big powers participate under the UN umbrella will remain the ideal and suitable solution to a long-existing problem whose complications have increased due to the biased and unjust U.S. policy in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

SAWT AL-SHA'B says: The United States is called upon now more than ever before to recognize the Palestinian reality as a political cause and as a people who have the right to self-determination on their own territory. It is also called upon to open a dialogue with the PLO in order to hear the Palestinian voice and opinion. Washington should not remain captive to unbalanced commitments in the region and should not view the cause only from the Israeli angle.

SAWT AL-SHA'B concludes: If Washington does not realize this situation, the currents of violence, extremism, and frustration will drag the region from one catastrophe to another. Arab interests will not be the only victims; before them will fall the U.S. interests themselves inside and outside the Arab homeland.

U.S. Pressure Causes UK's Withdrawal From UNESCO

JN110902 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Britain's Withdrawal From UNESCO Is a U.S. Decision," the newspaper *AL-RA'Y* says: Reports confirm that Britain intends to withdraw from UNESCO and that the decision will be effective before the end of next year. With this decision, Britain will be the first European state to respond to U.S. pressure and submit to U.S. blackmail in an appreciable manner.

The U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO was a decision in keeping with U.S. policy. The United States does not like to deal with

history and does not respect the cultural aspect of civilization. Because the United States has no roots, any state or nation that has a deep-rooted, genuine civilization and history constitutes a provocation to their society of consumption, with all its values based on plundering, exploiting, persecuting and fighting peoples to protect superficialities.

However, the British withdrawal is a decision that draws attention and causes astonishment and denunciation. Britain is not the United States. Britain, which had an empire where the sun never set, is not that large territory on which the American state was established over the bodies of red Indians, the original American citizens. Britain's response to the U.S. pressure and blackmail reveals once again the extent of U.S. hegemony over European decisionmaking.

Concluding, *AL-RA'Y* says: Although we fully understand the extent of U.S. hostility to all that is just, secure, and peaceful in our Arab region, and although we are aware of the denounced alliance between the United States and Zionism as a racial movement, we wonder why Great Britain wants to follow Washington's example, not in accordance with free choice but through disgraceful submission. We also wonder what we should do to confront this new escalating racial hostility to this region, including all its cultural and human contributions and its history, culture, and roots. We wonder and ponder. The most painful thing is that Europe, including its great countries, is turning into a mere satellite of the United States where it can establish its military bases, invade it with its rootless consumer culture, and control its political and social options to an extent that makes us recall the image of old colonialism and old colonies.

AL-RA'Y Condemns State, Individual Terrorism

JN101140 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Terrorism by Individuals and States," the newspaper *AL-RA'Y* says: Cold blooded murder, whether by an individual, group, or a state, is an act of terrorism regardless of the objective and reasons. It is on this basis that we always view acts of terrorism against individuals, groups, towns, villages, camps, and installations and areas that are not of a military or strategic nature. It was also on this basis that we denounce and condemn the terrorist operation against the Kuwaiti airliner — an operation that showed the hijackers to be professional murderers and torturers. It was an action that shook every conscience, as was the case in the massacres and genocide that took place in Dayr Yasin, Kafr Qasim, Bahr al-Baqar school, the Hulwan plant, Sabra, Shatila and Palestinian camps and Lebanese habitations in the south, Al-Biqa', and the mountain area. One could also include those that took place against the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Algerian people in their struggle against French colonialism, and the Yemeni people in their struggle against British colonialism.

AL-RA'Y adds: Those who have a good memory and treasure their national and human affiliation can recall thousands of ugly scenes of murder and annihilation operations that took place in many parts of our world. They were carried out by forces and quarters that specialized in persecuting and executing peoples and destroying their material and moral existence without being deterred by any morals or conscience. Our fullest condemnation of the Kuwaiti airliner operation must not make us forget that this operation is not the first and will not be the last. This and similar operations are spilling innocent blood and mutilating the bodies of people whose only crime is to happen to be at the scene of the terrorist act when it takes place.

Our condemnation must not also make us forget the people who are really responsible for disturbing peace and security in our region through organized terrorism and unjustifiable persistence in the supremacy of injustice and aggression, the usurpation of peoples' rights, and the fight against their existence and noble hopes. It is sufficient to point out here that a military establishment, such as the Zionist enemy, which has continued for the past 36 years to spill blood, kill innocent people, usurp land, and disturb peace and security, is still continuing its organized terrorism and is directly rewarded for it by Washington and indirectly rewarded by other international sides who are no longer concerned if people are killed, land is destroyed, and life is disfigured in an area that was once the haven of justice and values and the torch of culture.

AL-RA'Y concludes: Stopping terrorism by individuals and groups first calls for stopping terrorism by states. We have always warned that the absence of justice in our region leads to the absence of stability and that the absence of stability leads to the absence of security. No great power in our world can stop blind destruction, blind murder, and blind terrorism from reaching its citizens, interests, and plans as long as that power persists in oppressing people and committing massacres, and even refuses to condemn terrorism carried out by a state while it creates a big uproar in condemning terrorism by individuals. The recent U.S. veto is blatant testimony to what we are saying.

Arabs Urged To End Dependence on Others for Peace

JN110654 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Dec 84 p 4

[Rami G. Khuri article: "The Failed Politics of Pleading"]

[Text] I would like to propose that Arab political leaders stop pleading for others to solve our problems for us. I have been amazed for many years about the capacity of Arab leaderships to appeal to assorted folks around the world to play their role (or, as is more often said, to shoulder their responsibilities) in resolving the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The most embarrassing display of this official Arab tendency came immediately after the reelection of United States President Ronald Reagan in early November. Hardly had the polls closed on the West Coast, when several Arab governments came out with statements congratulating Mr Reagan for his victory. They also told him that the Arabs and other nice but apparently helpless people around the world expect the United States to live up to its responsibilities as a superpower and promote a fair peace in the Middle East.

It is no big feat for Mr Reagan to have defeated a snake such as Walter Mondale, but his reelection is nevertheless viewed by many Arab leaders as a clear mandate from the American people. Specifically, many Arab governments have said many times recently they hope a second-term President Reagan might show the kind of forceful statesmanship that characterised President Eisenhower's virtual ordering of Israel to vacate the Sinai in 1956.

This is the most dramatic and sad aspect of the Arab penchant for expecting others to solve our problems for us. We miss no opportunity to ask every visiting European delegation to play a more active role in promoting peace in the Middle East, by forcing Israel to be more flexible about exchanging land for peace. We expect the Soviet Union to play a role. We look for China to do its bit. We seek the support and active intervention of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organisation, the United Nations, and virtually every other association of three or more independent nation-states whose representative fly within 500 kilometres of the Middle East.

I have heard many Arab political leaders, officials and individuals call for others to shoulder their responsibilities and force or convince the Israelis to withdraw from the occupied territories and recognise Palestinian rights, in exchange for peace. But what has it brought us? What has this constant pleading and petitioning achieved? Nothing that I can put my finger on.

It is time to analyse our approach to peace-making. We can go on forever asking others to shoulder their responsibilities and play a constructive role and help promote peace in the Holy Land. Most likely, we will continue to be ignored, and taken for granted, by world powers who respect action more than words. I find it particularly sad that we should expect the United States, of all people, to lean on Israel and save the day. There is no sign whatsoever that the United States is willing to apply pressure on Israel to elicit a more conciliatory Israeli negotiating position. The American Government has made its position abundantly clear. It is committed first and foremost to the security and strength of Israel, and to preserving Israel's military superiority over the Arabs as an essential and constant fact in the area.

Furthermore, it has put its money where its mouth is. In recent years, during the presidency of the same Mr Reagan whom we now petition for help, the United States has significantly increased financial aid to Israel, established a free trade zone between the United States and Israel, moved ahead with bilateral cooperation within the context of a strategic alliance, approved the transfer of American technology for use in Israel's new jet fighter and generally stood by Israel in international political fora.

There is no room for doubt in this picture of American relations with Middle Eastern countries. Israel is the cornerstone of American policy, while relations with the "moderate" Arabs are valued and perhaps even enhanced, but always in a context that leaves them subsidiary to American-Israeli ties and almost subject to an Israeli veto.

So why are we expecting America suddenly to change its policy, pressure Israel, and save us from our cycle of unproductive diplomacy? I see no reason for the United States to change its policy. Indeed, the signs are that the United States will keep increasing its aid to Israel, while ignoring or even ridiculing the attempts of Arab moderates to explore new avenues of peacemaking.

The Arabs were correct to be patient for so many years, to keep trying to promote a new attitude in Washington that would reciprocate Arab moderation with American evenhandedness. The policy has had a few small successes, notably in the September 1982 Reagan initiative's clear position on the need for Israel eventually to relinquish its control of the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and to return those territories to the Palestinians. It is a small advance, but an important one nevertheless. Other aspects of the Reagan initiative are unacceptable to us, to be sure, but the main shortcoming of the United States is its tendency to speak reasonable words while doing damnable deeds. The Reagan initiative cannot be taken seriously in view of the actual American policies that have been practised in the area — policies that contradict the spirit of the Reagan initiative by allowing Israel to consolidate its occupation.

So why do we keep begging the Americans for help? Why do we keep hoping that someone out there will pressure the Israelis to be reasonable? Why do we keep clutching at straws? The Arab states have generally adopted one of two policies towards the United States, either blindly jumping into the American camp or vehemently opposing the United States. Neither policy seems to have produced the desired result of a negotiated settlement that would assure the Palestinians their legitimate rights to self-determination.

What we need now in the Arab world is a dispassionate, deep review of how we have reached this ridiculous situation of pleading for salvation from the very power that has condemned us to political ignominy. The answers are not in the United States, but in the Arab World.

SFRY Trade Official Departs Amman 10 Dec

JN101928 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Minister Dimitrije Tasic, president of the SFRY Committee for Regional Markets, left Amman this evening following a 4-day visit to Jordan. Tasic held talks with Trade and Industry Minister Dr Jawad al-'Anani that dealt with ways of increasing trade cooperation and exchange and expanding the marketing of Jordanian exports in the SFRY.

Prime Minister Confers With Algerian Minister

JN111226 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received Algerian Transportation Minister Saleh Goudjil in his office today. The meeting was attended by Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd and the Algerian ambassador in Amman. They reviewed cooperation between Jordan and Algeria in various spheres, particularly transportation and communications.

Al-Jumayyil Reasserts Commitment to Liberation
NC102004 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpts] During a meeting today with a delegation representing the inhabitants of Shab'a, President Amin al-Jumayyil asserted that Shab'a, like the other villages in the south, is not alone, declaring that it is the focus of attention of all of the villages in Lebanon. The same, he said, is true of Al-Nabatiyah, Tyre, Suhmur, Al-Qira'wn, and all of the occupied villages.

The president pointed out that all of Lebanon's villages are in solidarity with those villages staggering under the yoke of Israeli occupation. He said: As long as Lebanon is united in view, will, and heart, and as long as there is an authority and government determined to achieve salvation and liberation, you may rest assured that these areas will be liberated, regardless of how long it takes or what the difficulties and obstacles are. No right will die as long as there is a claimant to it.

President Al-Jumayyil stressed that the state is focusing its attention on the liberation of the occupied areas in the south, western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya. He said: We will not abandon a grain of Lebanese soil. Let our meaning be clear when we speak about liberation — we mean that we must return to our international border; we are not prepared to relinquish an inch or a grain of Lebanon's soil.

President Al-Jumayyil added: Either Lebanon regains its health and is liberated, or the Lebanese people's revolution will continue, wrathful and stormy, until the entire world understands that we will not let the Middle East rest before Lebanon rests, and before it regains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence.

Karami on Al-Jumayyil-Richard Murphy Meeting
NC101538 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received U.S. envoy Richard Murphy at 1230 today, in the presence of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew. After the meeting, which ended at 1245, Richard Murphy said that the dialogue was constructive. He added: We tried to explore ways of achieving progress in the Al-Naqurah discussions, to achieve a complete withdrawal and to agree on security measures for the border. He also said that he will continue his shuttle diplomacy.

On leaving the presidential palace, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] We have met with Mr Murphy, who conveyed to us Israel's latest opinions, particularly on the current Al-Naqurah discussions. We have learned from Mr Murphy that there were some opinions and proposals, and that he wanted to explore the Lebanese view. In fact, we are still holding to our view, which we have often stated, on the extent of the UNIFIL deployment and the scope of their movement from south of the Al-Awwali or south of the Al-Litani. We base our view on Security Council Resolution 425. As for their deployment north of the Al-Litani, we see no reason for extending the UNIFIL powers in this area. We remain very keen to cooperate with UNIFIL and we appreciate the services they render to Lebanon.

I have read in the papers today reports from Israel saying Lebanon wants, or that it has applied for, the postponement of the Al-Naqurah discussions for 3 weeks. I was indeed surprised by this report.

I would like to say that the Security Council's secretariat expressed a desire to suspend the discussions for the Christmas and New Year holidays. The secretariat suggested a break in the range of 3 weeks, if we had no objection. We naturally responded to the UN desire. The fact is, Lebanon has asked nothing but has responded to a desire expressed by Perez de Cuellar. This is all I have to say.

We are prepared to do everything possible, within the principles that guide us during the negotiations, to ensure the success of Murphy's mission.

[Unidentified reporter] Can we define the U.S. proposals that you discussed, and that Murphy has brought, as a new U.S. plan to accelerate the Israeli withdrawal and coordinate the current negotiations?

[Karami] I do not wish to correct you, but there are no U.S. proposals and no U.S. plan. Murphy has simply conveyed Israeli ideas to us. We have expressed our response, which is to abide by the principles upon which we are acting in our negotiations at Al-Naqurah.

[Unidentified reporter] In terms of security, there has been a continuous military escalation, as you know, particularly today. The targets have been innocent people. What are your comments?

[Karami] We regret these incidents, especially at this particular stage in events. We do not rule out the possibility that there are people behind these incidents, acting in their own interests. However, this does not prevent me from saying that unless a political agreement is reached on the security plans, which are still the subject of debate, we cannot hope to eliminate the difficulties obstructing an agreement on the Army's movement toward Al-Awwali.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you received anything from the Military Council about the Army's deployment on the coast?

[Karami] It is certainly common knowledge that the Military Council has approved a plan, which it is discussing with the concerned parties.

[Unidentified reporter] Will this plan be raised at the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday?

[Karami] The plan has already been raised. The Cabinet is interested in it, and we will discuss it when we meet on Wednesday.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

Ninth Round of Military Talks End in Al-Naqurah

NC101344 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1320 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Report by NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent Antoine 'Awn from Al-Naqurah — recorded]

[Text] The second session of the ninth round of military talks ended at approximately 1500 today. The 10th round will be held at 0930 on Thursday.

Timor Goskel, UNIFIL's official spokesman, read a statement which said that Lebanese-Israeli talks held under the auspices of the UN secretary general continued today. The participants discussed the military aspects of the security arrangements that aim at an Israeli withdrawal from the south, Rashayya, and western Al-Biqa'. The statement noted that in view of the coming holiday period, the delegations have agreed to stop [waqf] the talks after a meeting on Thursday, 20 December, until Monday, 7 January.

Source Criticizes Israeli Position

NC102124 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] A source familiar with the Al-Naqurah discussions stated the following tonight:

After the ninth session, it appears that the Israeli side, which stubbornly sticks to its impossible conditions, which it calls principles, has cast doubts on the Lebanese Army's ability to implement the security arrangements before reaching an agreement in their regard. It insists on handing over the responsibility for the security in the area between Al-Zahrani and the southern international border to the fait accompli forces — the so-called the army of southern Lebanon. It appears that the Israeli side has entered the Al-Naqurah negotiations out of a desire to absorb the wrath of the Israeli public, who demand the withdrawal, and to appear on the international arena as if it wants peace, whereas inside the discussions hall, it procrastinates to gain time, perhaps to cover up a unilateral action by it.

Walid Junblatt Expresses Concerns Over Security Plan

Junblatt on Army Deployment

NC101519 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] In a statement published in the newspaper *AL-SAFIR* today, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt threw light on several topics of the hour. Concerning the security plan, he said: We support the Army's entry into the south but we reject its deployment on the [coastal] road. If the Phalangists withdraw militarily and politically from the Iqlim al-Kharrub region, we are prepared to offer a satisfactory solution to the Christian inhabitants of Iqlim al-Kharrub, like we did to Dayr al-Qamar. Although the Israelis intervened and helped evacuate their [Phalangist] allies from Dayr al-Qamar, afterward we agreed with the town's inhabitants that the town should remain neutral. I believe that Dayr al-Qamar is now neutral and secure.

We are prepared to do the same thing for all the villages of Iqlim al-Kharrub, provided that there will be no Phalangist presence, either on the road or in Iqlim al-Kharrub. We will not accept a second or third Al-Damur in Al-Jiyyah or Al-Rumayyil. We will not accept such a thing; and this is not Walid Junblatt's stand, but the stand of the people of the south of all communities.

Junblatt continued: The Army serves the regime. We need army units about which we feel comfortable. For example, Army units loyal to the regime are present in the eastern [Christian] area.

We are told that Amin al-Jumayyil controls his group [the Phalangist] in the eastern area. Let him control his group in Iqlim al-Kharrub and pull them out of that region. Let him take this step. What have the inhabitants of Kasrawan and Jubayl to do with the Iqlim al-Kharrub, for example?

Answering a question on the Al-Naqurah military talks, Junblatt said: I support these talks if they remain within the framework of the armistice agreement. I also support giving a role to the United Nations on the border. However, if these talks go beyond this framework and we reach a new 17 May agreement, I do not approve of them. I have warned in advance that these talks might lead to a new 17 May agreement.

Junblatt continued: They are still talking and engaged in semantics. It is obvious that Israel is procrastinating. Why should Israel withdraw and give Lebanon its independence and sovereignty, and thus give Syria an opportunity to solve the Lebanese problem? Why should the United States pressure Israel to withdraw from Lebanon? The United States will not pressure Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. This was Haig's policy and is now Shultz' policy. The United States wants to tame Syria. There is an existing Arab alliance against Syria that directly or indirectly serves this plan.

Al-Jumayyil Briefed on Stance

NC110633 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] President al-Jumayyil met with former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt yesterday, with whom he reviewed the developments on the coastal highway security plan and the ways to eliminate the obstacles to its implementation. The two former ministers briefed the president on Minister Walid Junblatt's stance regarding the plan and his views on its implementation.

A meeting was then held among Marwan Hamadah, Khalid Junblatt, presidential adviser Michel Samahah, Public Security Director General Dr Jamil Ni'mah, and Civil Service Commission Chairman Dr Ibrahim Shuwayri. Well-informed sources described the meeting as a good start.

A source close to Junblatt said that the coastal security plan will be shelved unless a political settlement is reached on current

issues, and that certain questions agreed upon with the president must be implemented. He emphasized that the road to implementing the plan is not yet closed and that the dialogue on this continues.

Al-Hashim on Junblatt Stand

NC202210 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Minister Joseph al-Hashim has declared that if what is behind the rejection of the security plan [words indistinct] of the Israeli forces from the south as has happened before.

Al-Hashim added: We expected Israel to reject the Lebanese Army's deployment on the coastal road. However, we were surprised that the rejection came from a Lebanese minister. After refusing the Army's deployment on the coastal road and Iqlim al-Kharrub, and the return of the evicted inhabitants of the mountain area to their houses, Minister Junblatt has nothing left other than to declare his statelet and issue his own money.

Al-Hashim added: How is it possible to link the south with the capital if the Army is only permitted to cross the coastal road but not to deploy on it as if this is an alien or hostile army. It is better for Minister Junblatt to raise objections about the foreign armies which deploy on this road or gather around his palace. I do not believe that all the sons of the Druze community share Minister Junblatt's position — a position which will not realize the interests of anyone under any circumstances.

Answering a question on the security flareup, Minister al-Hashim raised the big question, which the citizens ask: In whose interests is this escalation, which takes place only when we and all parties unanimously agree on something in the presence of Walid Junblatt? After his participation and agreement, Minister Junblatt suddenly shows up to contradict and oppose everybody. While the homeland is dying, we see Junblatt skipping several ropes.

Junblatt on Fighting Americans, 'Imperialism'

NC111009 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 10 Dec 84 p 4

[Ramzi Musharrafiyah report from Ra's Al-Matn]

[Excerpts] A ceremony marking the 76th birthday of Kamal Junblatt was held in Ra's al-Matn yesterday, during which a monument commemorating Kamal Junblatt was unveiled.

Speaking at the ceremony, Minister Walid Junblat said: "We shall thwart America's plots everywhere and we shall confront America as we have confronted it in the past. We shall confront the Americans and destroy their embassies and their *New Jersey* together. Hurrah, hurrah, and a thousand hurrahs to fighting, to fighting against the Americans and imperialism."

Syria's Khaddam, Birri Discuss Coastal Plan

NC202055 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern and reconstruction affairs, was contacted tonight by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. They discussed positions on the coastal plan. Minister Birri explained that the plan is still valid and that every step is being studied and closely examined, noting that there is no difference between Syria and any of the concerned parties as to the goal.

MONDAY MORNING Interviews Marwan Hammadah

NC100757 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 3-9 Dec 84 pp 40-44

[Interview with Marwan Hamadah, political adviser to Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, by *MONDAY MORNING* correspondent Nura Sqqaf — date and place not given]

[Text] [Saqqaf] Has the visit of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Bikfayya last week reconciled Minister Walid Junblatt with President Amin al-Jumayyil?

[Hamadah] The problems that have risen between President al-Jumayyil and Minister Junblatt are not of a personal character. They developed mostly around their different views concerning the pace of reforms to be introduced, the scope of the security plans and the possibility to implement them, and what minister Junblatt considers delaying tactics on the part of the establishment, contrary to all that was agreed at the Geneva and Lausanne conferences, as well as in the Damascus summit and the government statement (to Parliament) last spring.

Vice President Khaddam did not take Minister Junblatt along to Bikfayya for a personal reconciliation. He (went to Bikfayya with Junblatt) in the framework of the long-standing Syrian initiative in Lebanon, to try to allay Junblatt's fears that nothing of what was agreed upon would be implemented, but also to try and give the national unity government a new push so that it can carry on both its reform policy and its security plans.

Thus the debate in Bikfayya last Saturday was not only a debate between Amin al-Jumayyil and Walid Junblatt. Altogether it involved Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Ministers Salim al-Huss and Nabih Birri, and developed into a sort of mini-conference to evaluate the achievements of this government, and to save the national entente program that was decided after the cease-fire last spring.

[Saqqaf] If Khaddam's visit was to appease Minister Junblatt's fears, can we conclude that Syria is still backing Junblatt in his political moves in Lebanon, or are there strains between Syria and the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and its leader, Minister Junblatt?

[Hamadah] No, (there is no rift). I think that many of Walid Junblatt's enemies have tried to picture the relation between Syria and the PSP as a strained relation. This is absolutely false.

The nature of the relationship between Junblatt and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian leaders is of the kind that cannot be disrupted by any of the campaigns that, in the final analysis, were aimed against Junblatt and Syria alike. It is understood in Al-Mukhtarah and in Damascus that the alliance between the PSP and Syria is of a strategic nature and aims at preventing the partition of Lebanon, the hegemony of one party or community over the country, and any moves that would affect or diminish the Arab character and Arab involvement of Lebanon.

The battle of 1982-83, which was fought alongside the Amal movement and with the backing of Syria, aimed at these three objectives. We have succeeded in abrogating the May 17 agreement, but we are still struggling for the liberation of the south, west Al-Biqa' and Rashayya, and this implies that we should close ranks with Syria and with all our allies on Lebanese soil in order to obtain a total Israeli evacuation without conditions. Moreover, I don't think the Syrians have changed their mind about the necessity of introducing far-reaching reforms in the Lebanese system. As long as this system gives priority to any Lebanese over his fellow Lebanese, the system cannot survive.

What was agreed upon under Syrian sponsorship was a minimal platform of reforms concerning the Constitution, the decrees, the Army, the nationalization law, decentralization, parity in the National Assembly and a certain number of social and economic reforms. After a seven-month experience in the national unity government, Minister Junblatt could not contain his frustration and anger at the very slow pace at which these reforms were discussed. It appeared to him as if most of the conservative forces in Lebanon (were stalling).

These forces are not all Maronites; we should not fall into the trap of confusing Maronitism with conservatism, for the conservative forces in Lebanon, these forces who are refusing any significant reform, include people from all communities, both Moslem and Christian. I think that Walid Junblatt was forced to cause a mini-crisis within the Cabinet in order to re-focus the attention of all those concerned on the necessity of these changes, and on his refusal (to accept) that so many deaths and so much destruction should go without investigation. I think Nabih Birri at a certain stage also produced a crisis when he felt that the government policy had become erratic about reforms. Minister Salim al-Huss also did so on many occasions, and I think that as long as we do not head straight into the reform process, we are going to witness a political crisis such as the one we lived through lately.

[Saqqaf] You talk of the importance of political reforms, while Minister Birri said that he had made a 180-degree shift and that security is now more important than reform. Does Junblatt's point of view differ from that of Birri?

[Hamadah] No, there is no contradiction between security and reform. We don't think security can prevent reforms, except in the establishment, meaning the president and his close associates believe that once there is security they will no longer be forced to introduce any reforms.

I don't think the contradiction lies there. What Minister Birri meant was that top priority should be given to the liberation of the South, and we share his view on this issue. We think that the liberation of the South will add momentum and popular pressure on the Lebanese Government to introduce the reforms. The people of the south, once liberated from Israeli chains, will be an additional reservoir of popular power that will also call and press for reforms.

The security Mr Birri is talking about is the security necessary to prepare the instruments of the liberation of the south. It has become evident that Israel is using the pretext of the so-called lack of security in Beirut, and of the non-deployment of the Army on the coastal road, to say that Lebanon is unable to take over south Lebanon from its present occupiers. What Mr Birri considers necessary — and Mr Junblatt shares his view — is that everything possible should be done to destroy this pretext. This means that we should go for a security plan in Beirut and on the coastal road from the Al-Madfun to the Al-Awwali, that we should send new Army battalions to the south to prevent Israel from setting up a kind of security there which would look very much like (that provided for in) the May 17 agreement, such as a (territorial) brigade or the Lahd forces.

But this does not mean at all that we will abandon our permanent pursuit of reforms in the social and political systems in Lebanon.

[Saqqaf] You mentioned the opening of the coastal road from the Al-Awwali to the Al-Madfun; what about the Damascus highway?

[Hamadah] This matter was raised at the latest Bikfayya meeting and in our view, in order to have a successful security plan and a solid platform for the Army to go south, the Lebanese Army should be removed from any front where it is engaged with other Lebanese. It is therefore necessary to implement a plan for the reopening of the Beirut-Damascus highway, a plan that would diminish and end the conflict in the Suq 'Aytat-'Alayh area. Otherwise, if this abscess remains, any sudden escalation or accident in this area would affect the whole security plan everywhere else, and if by some unfortunate chance, shells fall in Al-Kahhalah or 'Alayh, killing ten people here and there, you can imagine how the security plan in other areas would fall apart. A global security plan would represent a sort of insurance against any accident.

We have always called for a simultaneous reopening of all the highways, and were stunned lately when we found out that the mountains were not included (in the security plan). By raising this matter in Bikfayya last week, Vice President Khaddam and Minsiter Junblatt may have helped (formulate) the conditions of success for the whole plan.

[Saqqaf] So your condition for re-opening the Beirut-Damascus highway is a security plan for the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat-'Alayh region and the mountain area in general?

[Hamadah] Of course. You cannot re-open this highway if fighting goes on.

[Saqqaf] What are your conditions for such a security plan in Suq al-Gharb?

[Hamadah] That the First Brigade — which is a mixed brigade located now in Ablah in the Al-Biqa' — which was not involved in fighting with any side against another, be transferred to the mountain (part of the) highway to create an area of total disengagement and peace between the belligerents. (If this is accomplished) we would certainly withdraw our heavy weapons from that area, and we believe that the Lebanese forces and the Tenth Brigade, which participated in the fighting, should do the same.

[Saqqaf] You earlier mentioned a mini-crisis in the government that may recur to hasten the process of the reforms. Is Minister Junblatt's threat to resign still valid, and will he make it again?

[Hamadah] No, I don't think Minister Junblatt intends to resign. Nor am I saying that political crises are going to become a habit in the government. Rather, the normal political struggle concerning the scope, magnitude, and importance of the reforms at stake will necessarily produce political crises.

It is normal for a country (in the process of forming a new system) to go through such crises, and we hope that these will remain confined to their political context and not develop into armed conflict. Therefore we belive that it is both necessary that Minister Junblatt remains in the government and that President al-Jumayyil responds to the necessity of the reforms with more enthusiasm than he has shown.

[Saqqaf] Many leaders, such as Yasir 'Arafat and George Hawi, have spoken of fears of an assassination plot against Minister Junblatt. Is there any indication as to who is behind these plots, and are they the reason why Minister Junblatt has not been coming to Beirut?

[Hamadah] These plots are not new. As you know, Minister Junblatt has more than once been the target of murderers. There have been previous attempts against his life, but this is not the only reason why Minister Junblatt did not attend the government meetings. Any political leader of the importance of Minister Junblatt has to live with these risks. I don't think Junblatt fears a dangerous life, and he has proved this. But I also don't think he would accept to be an easy target for the murderers.

As for the second part of your question, yes, we have uncovered several plots and detained people who were involved in these. But Minister Junblatt is not the only one (whose life is threatened). There was also an attempt against Minister Salim al-Huss, and that is significant because al-Huss is not a warlord; yet they tried to assassinate him because he (was too outspoken) for their taste.

[Saqqaf] Whose taste?

[Hamadah] The taste of those who still believe Lebanon can remain some sort of "farm" controlled by one sect, party or family.

[Saqqaf] What is your personal evaluation of the achievements of the national unity government so far?

[Hamadah] We have seen and lived through many of its misachievements [as published], but we must admit that without this government the country would have gone to pieces. Therefore, the mere existence of this government is by itself a sort of insurance. This government still has a lot to do to implement its program and I think that it must continue trying to do so, keeping two objectives in mind: The liberation of our national soil, and the introduction of the political reforms this country has long waited for.

With a liberated soil and a liberated sytem, I think Lebanon can recover its total unity and integrity and can once again look forward to prosperous days.

[Saqqaf] Do you think the Al-Naqurah talks will be fruitful, and is Israel serious about withdrawing?

[Hamadah] There isn't an ounce of good will in the Israeli's intentions. We have lived through so many Israeli aggressions, we have lived through a dreadful invasion, a very cruel occupation, through massacres and plots, and therefore we must be very suspicious of Israel's intentions.

We don't know yet whether the Al-Naqurah talks will produce a reasonable program of withdrawal, free of any conditions that would affect our sovereignty. We don't know whether Israel is just playing for time while preparing some sudden, brutal, and partial withdrawal. But we must take all these possibilities into consideration. Nevertheless, we should guard ourselves against all these risks by being ready to confront Israel both in (case of) a partial withdrawal or a more global one. In both cases we should be very strict about not letting the Israelis realize any political, military, or economic gains out of their invasion.

[Saqqaf] In a recent interview, Minister Junblatt rejected the deployment in the mountains of the Army as it now stands. Would he still reject it when the coastal road and Damascus highway are reopened?

[Hamadah] Minister Junblatt told you at that time that he did not accept that Army in the mountains. When we talk of plans, we are talking about Army units that have not slipped into civil war, (of units) such as the First Brigade or a newly-formed brigade (organized on the lines) of the new Army we are looking for, and which would be an army for all Lebanese, not an army for some Lebanese against others. This is why the security plans are being studied with so much attention. The Military Council is looking into the smallest details of the formation of the brigades; every element of these brigades is being scrutinized so that we do not have people deploying simply to create a new front here or there.

We want the Army to go south. We want a national army to go south, not a sectarian one, and we want that army to go south for no other purpose than the liberation of Lebanese soil.

What Minister Junblatt was very keen to look into (is to prevent) the Army from deploying south, then opening a new front in Iqlim al-Kharrub or the Al-Shuf, such as there is now in Suq al-Gharb. The reservation he formulated does not concern just

any army; it concerns the sectarian Army that has been fighting the people of the mountain or Beirut in the past months.

[Saqqaf] Was Brigadier Mahmud Abu Dargham appointed the new chief of staff with the approval of Minister Junblatt, the PSP, and yourself?

[Hamadah] Yes. When Mr Junblatt was asked (to name) a candidate to replace the late General Hakim as chief of staff of the Lebanese Army, he named Brigadier Abu Dargham.

[Saqqaf] Do you trust the Military Council to prepare those units which were not involved in the civil war?

[Hamadah] The Military Council has been reactivated through the amendment of the defense law, and it now includes representatives of the different political tendencies in the country. This is the council that is supposed to create an army for all Lebanese, while taking into consideration all the conditions for the creation of a successful army.

We are confident that the Military Council will produce a plan acceptable to everyone, and this would not be a sort of trick like the previous plans that involved the Army in sectarian fighting in 1983. It was supposed at that time that the Army would go into the mountains to protect the inhabitants. It was supposed to go into the mountains to replace the Lebanese Forces. We waited a whole year for this Army to deploy, and when it finally did, it got involved in a fight in Suq al-Gharb and a massacre in Kfar Matta. Therefore we had, and still have, a number of reasons to look very thoroughly into military matters, because we don't want to go through another experience of this sort.

[Saqqaf] Would you say that the military victories of the national forces (PSP, Amal, and their allies) are starting to translate into political victories, and can we look forward to a hopefully bright future?

[Hamadah] Not yet. I think the military victories, which proved very expensive in terms of lives and property, have succeeded in reestablishing a kind of balance in the country. And believe me, it has been very difficult to do so. As a result of the Israeli invasion of 1982, a formidable coalition of forces came into being, and these forces not only took control of the government, but had an ally in the presence of Israel. They had an ally in the Lebanese Army, they had allies in the Multinational Force. It was not an easy task to reverse the current of events, as we have succeeded in doing since September, 1983. There were times when the risks taken were very high, when direct confrontation with the American fleet and the Marines took a dramatic turn.

Nevertheless, we can say that we proved then that no military force, whatever its strength, can imnpose its will on the majority of the Lebanese people. This does not mean that we will try to do what the others tried to do to us. We do not look at a military victory as a means to achieve political reforms. But I think we have proved that, a) nobody can impose his will on us, and b) that without these reforms, and without keeping Lebanon strictly in the Arab camp and (faithful to) the Arab line, this country would go to pieces.

Again, we demonstrated the vanity of talking of partition in Lebanon, and even (those predisposed to partition) have renounced any separatist adventure. I also think that because of the very high price Lebanon has paid since 1975, everybody, including the most conservative people, must have come to realize that the Lebanon of 1985 must follow a more progressive line, a line that would provide for equality between all citizens. It is obvious that nobody will accept any longer that there be first-class and second-class citizens in this country.

[Saqqaf] You say 1985. Can we consider this the year the ordeal will end?

[Hamadah] I think we are getting very close to the hour of truth, to the moment when those who are laying the last obstacles to changes that may be difficult for some privileged people to accept — though they are a guarantee for everyone — (will have to concede that their stand is untenable). I don't think the program of the present government is so drastic that it should create panic in any camp. I think that a minimum of sincerity requires everybody to abide by this program if they want to save the country.

[Saqqaf] What role does Marwan Hamadah play in all this?

[Hamadah] I try to help achieve what I have always believed in, namely, the emergence of a truly liberal and democratic system in Lebanon. I feel very frustrated at being considered a citizen of such and such a category merely because I am a Druze. Born to a Catholic mother and Druze father, married to a Sunnite and with a deceased sister who was the wife of a Greek Orthodox, I can claim to have intimately (experienced) the deep wounds of the whole of Lebanese society.

But I have also witnessed the vanity of those who claim that keeping such a post such a community is a guarantee for so and so. [sentence as published] This is completely false. I can say that very freely because my affiliations are to a community that represents no demographic, economic, or political threat to anyone else. This is why we can call for a non-sectarian, non-confessional system in Lebanon, and we can call for it without any complex, because the community I come from was one of the founders of this country.

This is what I try to do, and I try to do it in different ways by helping a party and a friend I believe in, and through them by helping them realize their objectives.

Phalangists, Lebanese Forces React to Beirut Shelling

Karamah on Flareup, Talks

NC101337 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Phalangist Political Bureau and Central Council have held their joint weekly meeting under party leader Dr Elie Karamah. The party leader opened the meeting by commenting on the security and political situation, the security plan, the shelling of the eastern Beirut areas, and the Al-Naqurah talks. He also talked about current social and economic conditions.

Dr Karamah said: It has become evident that there is a connection between the military flareup and the faltering pace for implementing the security plan for the coastal road and the Al-Kharrub region on the one hand, and the Al-Naqurah talks on the other.

This flareup, Karamah noted, is meant to impede the process of peace and reconciliation, and to paralyze life in the liberated areas. But those who hamper the security plan — in defiance of national concord — are playing with fire and will get their fingers burned. The Lebanese Phalangists will not tolerate the attacks against the innocent, and will choose the right way and moment to respond and put an end to this criminal rampage. One way to respond, Karamah said, is to preclude the aims of those starting the flareup. The best reply to what they are doing is to spoil their game.

Karamah called on all the parties supporting the security plan for the coastal road and the Al-Kharrub region to stick together and stand behind the government in a bid to implement this plan, particularly given that the impediment to this plan is linked with the Al-Naqurah talks. A positive atmosphere is needed for these talks, Karamah said, adding: We should try to create an atmosphere favorable for understanding. This is what is needed for the success of these talks and for the attainment of complete liberation.

If the Al-Naqurah talks were bogged down, Karamah pointed out, the outcome would be negative. The least that can happen is a partial withdrawal that stops short of liberation and that may compromise the safety of the inhabitants involved.

Lebanese Forces Release Statement

NC102114 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The Lebanese Forces' official spokesman made the following statement:

The Lebanese Forces' Command Council held its weekly meeting in Beirut today under the chairmanship of Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, with all members in attendance. The conferees were briefed on the security, military, and political reports that have been compiled by responsible parties and took necessary practical measures.

They discussed the ongoing security situation and the criminal shelling to which the Christian areas are being subjected by the artillery emplacements belonging to Junblatt's followers and their collaborators. The council decided on precautionary measures to ensure peaceful travel between the south and the capital. They also decided on deterrent measures to curb the indiscriminate artillery shelling of defenseless residential areas.

The statement adds: Condemnations of and warnings against those gambling with the citizens' lives are no longer of any avail, a fact that forces us to (?retaliate). The Lebanese Forces will no longer permit their commitment to the security of greater Beirut, and their respect for the legitimate forces within it, to be exploited through kidnappings and criminal shellings of the Christians. The Lebanese Forces will not permit innocent people in the Christian areas to be treacherously shelled. Junblatt hopes to jeopardize the security of Beirut and the Iqlim by obstructing implementation of the security plan. Junblatt, the statement continues, is also trying to make everyone believe that the security plan works against him. He is actually trying to maintain what he terms his gains on the mountain, and is rejecting the return of Beirut and other areas to a legitimate status.

Junblatt and his followers must understand that the Christians in the south, Iqlim al-Kharrub, and western Al-Biqa' will not remain isolated from the capital, and that the Christians in the liberated areas of Beirut, its suburbs, and the Iqlim will not be easy prey for their treacherous shelling.

It seems that all attempts to prompt Junblatt to return to his senses have failed, and so decisions have been made by sensible people to deter him.

On the Al-Naqurah talks and the threats made by the Israeli prime minister, the Lebanese Forces call on the Lebanese negotiator to take Lebanon's supreme interest in unity, sovereignty, and liberation into consideration, and to reject any other considerations that seek to harm Lebanese interests, because Lebanon's interest requires unity. The return of sovereignty to the south, following its 10-year lack, is vital to the future of Lebanon's land and people. Therefore, those getting on the time factor should be realistic and understand that time [words indistinct] against any attacks. The Lebanese negotiator should not forget that the Lebanese land and people are [words indistinct].

U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy Arrives in Damascus

JN102045 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy arrived in Damascus from Beirut this evening after having also visited Israel. Lebanese sources believe that Murphy will discuss with Syrian officials ways of extricating the Al-Naqurah negotiations from their current dilemma.

Al-Shar' Confers With Murphy

JN111133 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, accompanied by the U.S. ambassador in Damascus in his office at 1100 today. Assistant Foreign Minister 'Isam al-Na'ib and Miss Bushra Kanafani, from the American desk at the Foreign Ministry, attended the meeting. The talks dealt with current developments in Lebanon.

Damascus on U.S. Attitude to Middle East Settlement

JN101257 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, certain Arab circles are talking about a new U.S. Middle East initiative now that President Ronald Reagan has begun his second term of office. Some of these circles even talk about possible amendments to the proposals made by Reagan on 1 September 1982 — in other words, in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Israeli forces' storming of Beirut.

It is the U.S. and Israeli psychological warfare machine which is spreading this impression in the Arab arena. This has whetted the appetities of the Jordanian regime and Yasir 'Arafat to the extent that they expressed readiness to join the expected settlement, and made offers which show their readiness to join the expected U.S. process. King Husayn's speech to 'Arafat's divisionist meeting in Amman, King Husayn's visit to Cairo, and the rapprochement between the Camp David regime in Cairo and the Jordanian regime and Yasir 'Arafat must be viewed in this context.

When Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy returned to the Middle East, certain quarters tried to give a special character to this visit by setting off trial balloons saying that Murphy will try to break the deadlock in the Al-Naqurah talks between the Israel and Lebanese military sides so he can then proceed toward settling the Middle East issue. It is as if matters are as easy and simple as portrayed by the Camp David partners and those who aspire to join this camp.

So that we are not misunderstood, we must reaffirm that Syria supports every effort that will make Israel submit to the Security Council resolutions concerning Israel's unconditional withdrawal from the part of Lebanese territory still occupied, whether this effort comes from the United States, the United Nations, France, or any other quarter. Yet we know that the United States, which gives Israel the means of aggression and the use of force, and which gave the green light for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, can persuade the Israeli rulers to withdraw from Lebanon and accept political stands which may look difficult when the matter is left to these rulers.

But repeated Arab experiences with the United States do not at all encourage the belief that the United States will introduce any changes to its policy toward Israel and the Arabs by becoming even-handed, and help in implementing the UN resolutions and recognizing the Arab right to their land, to self-determination, and to chosing the system of government they want. This is not the first time certain Arabs have waited for the U.S. election results and for the elected President to assume his powers and study the Middle East file prior to adopting decisions concerning U.S. policy in the area. There have been many experiences of this kind. All of them ended in disappointment for the Arabs who pin their hopes on Washington, and in an increase in the U.S. Administration's commitment to Israel and its expansionist policy, which is hostile to the Arabs and the laws of the international community.

The United States has never said that it backs UN resolutions on Palestine and the Middle East. It never said it backs the Palestinian Arab people's exercise of their right to self- determination and establishment of their state. Furthermore, the United States has never called for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied through war and aggression. The United States has also never adhered to an even-handed policy on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Reagan administration has not left the circle of this established U.S. stand. Where will be that change that could meet the minimum Arab demands come from then?

Entering the American settlement process only means showing readiness to make concessions on Arab territory and rights. It does not mean that Washington will move a single step further away from Israel or closer to the Arabs. Al-Sadat gave the United States everything. What did he reap? Did he not give more and more concessions to the United States and Israel, and cause more and more material and moral harm to Egypt?

The U.S. monopoly of the Middle East crisis must be broken. All the Arabs must break it, if they want to create better conditions for progress on the path to achieving the minimum Arab demands in any settlement. Unless the Arabs are united and strong enough to make the United States fear for its interests, presence, and centers in the region, any change in the U.S. stand will be impossible.

The Arabs must increase their strength in all fields, consolidate their stands in defense of their territory and rights, rally around their friends and allies, and speak up about the future of Arab-U.S. relations in light of the U.S. attitude toward Arab demands

and rights. Without that, every move taken to get closer to the United States will be nothing but begging and disappointment.

Space Communications Contract Signed With Soviets

JN081825 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (SANA) — Syria and the Soviet Union today signed a contract to install an intersputnik space communications ground station in Syria. The contract was signed by Makram 'Ubayd, director general of the Telecommunications Corporation, for the Syrian side, and by Aleksandr Galanin, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, for the Soviet side, following talks that took place in Moscow last week. Under the contract, the Soviet Union will provide Syria with the equipment and spare parts for the station, as well as expertise during the installation period.

Following the signing of the contract, 'Ubayd said that the terms of the contract were good because the prices were lower than other world prices. He added that the Telecommunications Corporation and the Syrian Electric Power Company will cooperate in building the station and installing its equipment.

First Nuclear Power Plant Planned With USSR Help

JN110806 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus, 10 Dec (SANA) — Electricity Minister Engineer Kamil Baba has said that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Syria and the Soviet Union in all fields are based on the respect, equality, and sovereignty of both friendly countries.

In a statement upon his return from Moscow today following a visit of several days, the electricity minister stressed the need to develop and promote relations with the Soviet Union, particularly in the fields of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The minister said that during this visit, Syrian and Tekhnopromeksport representatives signed an agreement which provides for conducting research to prepare the technical designs and specifications for the implementation of the Tishrin electric power station, and for training Syrians for 3 months on operating and maintaining the thermal power station at similar stations in the Soviet Union. Several other agreements in the field of energy were also signed.

The electricity minister indictated that the Soviet side, in cooperation with Syrian expertise, will begin geological and geophysical studies at appropriate sites for the erection of Syria's first nuclear power station.

Al-Asad Receives Cable From Kuwaiti Amir

JN102107 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah thanking the president for his kind attitude toward Kuwait during the hijacking of the Kuwaiti plane.

Ba'th Official Confers With George Habash

JN081205 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash today. PLO Executive Committee member Abu Mahir Ahmad al-Yamani attended the meeting.

Al-Ahmar and Habash exchanged opinions on the latest developments in the Arab arena in general, and the Palestinian arena in particular. They also reviewed Palestinian and Arab mediations and efforts to maintain the PLO's unity within the framework of its militant line, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism. They also discussed the need to achieve the Arab Palestinian people's inalienable and legitimate rights, particularly their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish their state on Palestinian territory under the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to confront the deviant and capitulatory course represented by the reactionary Palestinian-Arab ally, embodied by the Husayn-Mubarak-Saddam-'Arafat moves to liquidate the Palestinian cause and enable imperialism and Zionism to impose their expansionist and hegemonic schemes at the expense of the Arab nation and its legitimate rights.

AL-THAWRAH on Reported Husayn-Peres Meeting

JN090717 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 9 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, *AL-THAWRAH* deals with the divisionist PNC session. Under the headline "The Husayn-Peres Role in the Divisionist PNC Session," *AL-THAWRAH* says: King Husayn's treasonous past is replete with plots and meetings with Zionist enemy leaders such as Rabin, Dayan, and Shim'on Peres. But the recent meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and Shim'on Peres, held about 1 month ago according to the French newspaper *LE MONDE* citing Peres himself, is very serious. It exposes the extent of the connection between the subsequent plots and this treasonous meeting. The 'Arafatist divisionist PNC session in Amman was held after the Husayn-Peres meeting, which shows that the Palestinian authorization of King Husayn to liquidate the Palestinian cause is also an Israeli demand, in addition to its being a Hashemite demand. It also shows that 'Arafat and his divisionist council were implementing a joint Israeli-Hashemite desire and that King Husayn's liqudiationist plot, which his majesty presented to 'Arafat 6 months before holding the PNC in Amman, must have been discussed during the Husayn-Peres meeting, if not originally recommended by the Zionist enemy.

AL-THAWRAH adds: The Arab masses are decisionmakers on the Palestinian cause. They will not allow a handful of petty agents to tarnish their history and harm and liquidate their

central cause. His Majesty and 'Arafat have chosen the path of capitulation. But this path has not been, and will not be, a safe path for them or for their conspiratorial, liquidationist projects, because the Arab masses have chosen to struggle with all the means available to them to liberate the land and restore the rights, declaring their irrevocable decision to reject capitulation.

AL-BA'TH on Israeli Military 'Adventure'

JN100755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Is Israel Preparing for a New Military Maneuver?" *AL-BA'TH* says: As soon as the divisionist Amman PNC concluded, the parties to the reactionary axis embarked on an unfamiliar activity, as was evident in intensive contacts extending from Amman to Cairo, the occupied territory, some European capitals, and finally White House circles. This activity seeks to liquidate the Palestine question and divert attention from the Israeli scheme in Lebanon in general and the south in particular, especially si. Israel links every Middle East development to the primary Arab cause by means of its expansionist, hostile trend that is based on the continuation of splitting up the main issue into several issues. Thus, the Arabs find themselves in the middle of endless hotbeds that create a state of disarray and fragmentation serving the Zionist scheme prepared for the region through real U.S. participation and an actual contribution by traitors of both the homeland and the nation.

AL-BA'TH adds: To not speak at great length about this trend — a trend that has been exposed to our nation and the whole world — we return to the subject of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and its developments in the wake of the 'Arafatist council's public results. There is no doubt that the invasion of Lebanon has placed Israel, its occupation forces, and dismembered society in a strangling dilemma that can be overcome only by an unconditional withdrawal, without achieving any gains of any sort. As proven by the facts imposed by the national resistance and by Syria's honorable stand, this withdrawal can be achieved two ways — either by responding to the demands of the Lebanese negotiator in Al-Naqurah or by responding to the Lebanese national resistance's rifles and bombs.

However, it seems that Israel, which procrastinated, and is still procrastinating, at the Al-Naqurah talks in an attempt to gain time and in the hope of diverting talks from their basic aim, found in the 'Arafatist council, its subsequent results, and the intensive moves by those seeking to liquidate the Palestine question, an opportunity to bolster its military presence in southern Lebanon. This may lead to a hostile adventure in which Israel could find a way out of its impasse. Therefore, and from the premise of Israel's hostile record, we must neither be surprised, nor rule out talk about a military adventure for which the current political contacts among the parties to the reactionary axis may serve as a cover.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: Will such an adventure succeed? Our masses see the answer in every heroic operation carried out by the Lebanese resistance and in all the steadfastness and confrontation embodied by Syria in defense of Arab rights and dignity.

Iraq Reportedly Executes Army Officers

JN081434 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Dec — Reports coming from Bagdhad say that Saddam Husayn, president of the Iraqi regime, has recently committed a new crime against a group of Iraqi Army officers on charges of collaborating with the Democratic National and Patriotic Front in Iraq. These reports say that during the first half of November, a firing squad executed the following officers: Staff Brigadier General 'Isa 'Awwad, Staff Colonel Jabir 'Ubayd, Staff Colonel Nazim 'Abdallah, Colonel Muhammad Laftah al-Nasiri, 1st Lieutenant Fu'ad al-Takriti, 1st Lieutenant 'Ubayd Bayi' 'Abdallah, and Lieutennat Salman Farraj.

Briefs

Outgoing SFRY Ambassador — Damascus, 8 Dec (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received SFRY Ambassador in Damascus Jovan Pecenovic here today on the occasion of the latter's end of term of office in Syria. [Text] [*Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Dec 84 JN*]

Shamir, Shultz Discuss Increased Aid
TA101640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz does not have good news on Israel's request for increased financial aid. This was the impression Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir received from his talks with Secretary of State Shultz and relayed to Finance Minister Moda'i. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Minister Moda'i today mentioned this to the coalition leadership. Moda'i said that he hopes to submit to the Knesset a comprehensive plan for an economic policy before the end of the month. He believes that his plan will save over $196 million in addition to the cuts already made to the state budget. He told the coalition leadership that whoever proposes a draft law involving the outlay of money should first find the appropriate clause in the state budget providing for such funds.

Shamir Pessimistic on Al-Naqurah Talks
TA102025 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The United States has not responded favorably to the possibility that Israel may apply for increased U.S. aid. This was stated today by Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i after talking on the phone with the foreign minister, who is currently staying in New York. Shamir conferred with his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz, and discussed the issue of increased U.S. aid to Israel.

[Begin recording] [U.S.-based correspondent Elimelekh Ram] Shamir and Shultz held a working meeting. The highlight was Israel's economic problems. Shultz said that the United States is not satisfied with the measures Israel has adopted so far. However, he reiterated the promise to increase aid for the year 1985-86.

Shamir raised the issue of U.S. arms deals with Arab countries, and said that in the final analysis this adversely affects Israel's security and economy.

They also discussed the freeze in the Al-Naqurah talks and the resurgence of terrorism in the region.

[Shamir] I expressed our concern that almost all the changes taking place in our neighboring countries — both in Jordan and Egypt — could have been very positive on their own merit. They are not positive, however, when the governments of those countries include the PLO in these changes.

[Ram] In your opinion, is there a way out of the Lebanese problem at all? Is there any way out other than a unilateral withdrawal by the IDF?

[Shamir] Of course, we have always preferred and we still prefer an agreement.

[Ram] Still, reality is different, is it not?

[Shamir] Given the present situation, such an agreement does not stand much of a chance. However, one should not despair and we will continue in our attempts to reach some kind of acceptable arrangement.

[Ram] Sir, on the economic issue, did you finalize anything about increasing aid to Israel?

[Shamir] I do not foresee any difficulties about the sums we will request, once the teams of Israeli and U.S. experts agree on the economic measures which must be implemented. In order to implement them, we need some kind or another of U.S. aid.

[Ram] The foreign minister departs for Panama and Venezuela today. He will return to Israel next Monday. [end recording]

Rabin on Ansar Camp, Aid to El Salvador
TA101656 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Addressing the Knesset plenum, Defense Minister Rabin and Police Minister Bar-Lev answered many questions. Our correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports from the Knesset:

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that there are now approximately 1,000 detainees in the Ansar camp in Lebanon. Some of them admitted to carrying out attacks on IDF soldiers and others are known to have participated in such attacks. All the detainees were arrested after the Ansar camp was evacuated as part of a POW exchange.

Rabin also raised another issue. The defense minister denied that the U.S. Government has asked Israel's help in circumventing restrictions which Congress has imposed on it concerning U.S. military intervention in El Salvador.

Rabin on Budget Cuts' Effect on Lebanon Presence
TA102036 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is currently holding a security-political debate with the Knesset Alignment faction. We shall now go over to the Knesset to hear a report by our correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir.

[Ahime'ir — live] The meeting between the Knesset Alignment faction and the defense minister is still under way behind closed doors. Defense Minster Yitzhaq Rabin this evening disclosed that the security budget we are dealing with now is the lowest budget Israel has had in the last 10 years. The defense minister emphasized to the Alignment faction members that this would significantly affect the IDF's strength. We are prepared to make this cut in order to bring about and contribute to the health of the Israeli economy.

At the same time, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stressed that he is not prepared to cut $1 billion as the Finance Ministry demands. Still, on the issue of the security budget, Mr Rabin said that he, who had in the past objected to the development of the

Lavi fighter jet, now favors the continuation of this project based on the assumption that it will be financed mainly by the United States.

As for the situation in Lebanon, Mr Rabin said that Syria has emerged from the Lebanese war with the upper hand in everything pertaining to designing Lebanon's political future. It does not feel very good to say it, the defense minister said, but this is a fact.

The defense minister said he would not elaborate on proposals for an IDF redeployment in Lebanon in front of the Alignment faction. However, he explicitly stated that a short ening of the IDF's lines means that the IDF would remain on these shortened lines in Lebanon for a long time. Any unilateral Israeli move in Lebanon would not be able to provide both security and a full IDF pullout. For the time being, the defense minister favors exhausting the military-political process at the Al-Naqurah talks.

As for King Husayn's recent statements, Yitzhaq Rabin said that among other things what bothers him about them is the king's demand for an international conference on the Middle East where the Soviet Union would have an impact.

The debate by the Alignment faction is to a large degree taking place following the urging of dovish members of the faction.

Rabin Confident in U.S., Murphy Mission
TA110918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The defense minister has said that Israel has full confidence in the goodwill of the United States and the efforts by its envoy, Richard Murphy, to bridge the gaps in the Al-Naqurah talks.

In the course of a tour of the north, Minister Rabin told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that Israel has not given the Lebanese any ultimatum and has acceded to their request and that of the United Nations to recess the talks for Christmas.

With the help of the information Ambassador Murphy will bring from his shuttle trip around the area's capitals, Israel will be able to evaluate the situation correctly.

UN Pressing Lebanon To Accept Withdrawal Demand
TA110647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The United Nations is said to be pressuring the Beirut government to accept Israel's demand for UNIFIL deployment. Reporter Hayim Hecht says UN official Jean-Claude [Aime] yesterday delivered a message to Lebanese President al-Jumayyil from UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the issue.

Arabic Paper Views Unilateral Action in Lebanon
JN100806 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
0540 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Procrastination Is of No Use," the newspaper *AL-ANBA'* says: Israel is determined to withdraw from southern Lebanon by adopting security arrangements that guarantee the safety of its northern border. Although it prefers to reach such arrangements through an agreement with Lebanon, Israel will not hesitate to take unilateral measures to achieve this objective. In the face of this unequivocal Israeli determination, Lebanon has no choice but to reach an agreement through the current military talks in Al-Naqurah in order to guarantee the restoration of its full sovereignty over the south, to prevent the use of Lebanese territory for aggression against Israel, and to forestall any unilateral Israeli measures that may not take Lebanon's interests into consideration.

The paper adds: We do not know if the Lebanese Government will try to save time after failing to implement the security plan and to employ its Army on the coastal road, or if it does not really want to reach an agreement with Israel in the hope that the IDF would withdraw without conditions or security arrangements.

AL-ANBA' concludes: U.S. special envoy Richard Murphy's current mission may serve as an opportunity for Lebanon to take a courageous move toward restoring sovereignty, calm, and stability over its territory.

New Crossing Between North, South Lebanon
TA100812 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
10 Dec 84 p 2

[Menahem Horowitz report]

[Text] Metulla — Israel will open a new crossing from South Lebanon to the north near Jubb Jannin in the near future, Tat-Aluf [Brigadier General] Shlomo Ilia, Israel's liaison officer in South Lebanon said yesterday.

Ilia, meeting with South Lebanese community leaders in Bint Jubayl, said the new crossing would serve South Lebanese farmers wanting to take their produce to the north. In recent months, South Lebanese wanting to travel north have had to leave their vehicles at the Batir al-Shuf border crossing.

Farmers wanting to use the Jubb Jannin crossing will require a permit from Israeli authorities. Jubb Jannin is in the eastern sector.

Ilia also told the South Lebanese leaders that he will do everything in his power to ease the living conditions of local residents. He added that the good relations established between themselves and residents of northern Israel must be maintained regardless of the results of the talks at Al-Naqurah.

8 Ansar Camp Detainees Released, Deported

TA090721 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Eight terrorist suspects detained at the Ansar Camp in southern Lebanon since 1982 were released last Monday and flown to Geneva accompanied by International Red Cross personnel.

The Red Cross said that the eight, who included nationals of various Moslem countries, would have been freed by the Israeli authorities earlier, had the suspects' countries of origin been willing to take them back.

The Red Cross did not say what the final destinations of the eight would be.

The Swissair plane was ringed by strong forces of Border Police until the take off.

After the take off from Ben-Gurion Airport the detainees, who wore jogging suits and sneakers, were told they could sit anywhere in the plane where seats were free, provided they did not sit together.

Possibility of Talks With Jordan Analyzed

TA071609 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Dec 84 p 15

[Yosef Harif commentary: "Peres Is Going Back to the Functional Compromise"]

[Text] In a meeting they held this week, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir agreed that the former would show the latter his speech before delivering the government's political announcement to the Knesset. As may be recalled, the gist of the speech was a call on Jordan to enter direct negotiations "without preconditions."

Two days later, on Wednesday, the prime minister left for Paris on a visit. The highlight of this visit was a meeting with President Mitterrand, who has recently shown special interest in reviving the political process in the Middle East. On the eve of the prime minister's departure, it was "suggested" that Peres may analyze with his host "new possibilities" for thawing the freeze in the political process and ways to make an arrangement with Jordan, particularly as a means for settling the Palestinian problem.

One of the possibilities Peres has been contemplating recently for a dialogue with Jordan presumably is the so-called "functional compromise," namely, leaving control over **security** in Judaea and Samaria in Israel's hands and handing over the administrative management — excluding foreign and security affairs — to Jordan. That way, the inhabitants of the West Bank would be fully involved in Jordan's political life.

People close to Peres said that the prime minister would most probably examine this notion with Mitterrand and with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The idea itself is not new since Peres took pains to promote it long before he got hooked on the notion of "territorial compromise" which currently represents the Labor Party's avowed policy regarding a future arrangement in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District. Therefore, it seems that Peres has now been convinced that, practically speaking, there is no chance of reaching an arrangement with Jordan on the basis of a territorial compromise. Such a compromise means that Husayn would have to give up on Jordanian sovereignty over some 30 percent of the West Bank Area, not to mention **East Jerusalem**.

It has been reported that as early as in his first week in office, Prime Minister Peres began sending messages to Husayn — mostly through U.S. personalities — to examine the chances for a dialogue between the two countries. On the face of it, it would seem that the king's response was positive. The envoys calling on him (Peres' confidants are not even prepared to hint at their identity, of course) could draw encouragement from the very fact that Husayn stated that he adheres to the peace notion but that he could not enter negotiations unless they are based on the principle of "peace in exchange for territories," an idea he voiced in public some time later.

Peres tried to make things easier for Husayn by expressing his wish to meet the king and hold a discussion "without any preconditions," namely, as if "Camp David" and the autonomy plan did not exist. Peres probably hoped that it would be easier to convince Husayn in a meeting that in the present political circumstances, an arrangement can be attained only gradually. Peres reiterated this notion in the Knesset this week when he stated that "we should be prepared to advance toward peace gradually and not in one leap."

Husayn did not respond but the impression is that the king is aware of the fact that, practically speaking, time is running against him. The situation in the West Bank — as the king himself noted — has become irreversible, since even if it is decided to stop establishing settlements, the Israeli inhabitants would still remain there.

About a week ago, the prime minister said he was once again proposing peace negotiations with Jordan, whether on a full or "partial arrangment." Peres abstained from mentioning this phrase in his political announcement to the Knesset this week and that was no mere accident. He just spoke about "graduality."

The "partial arrangement" as perceived by Shamir and his colleagues is a **territorial** one, namely, a **gradual** withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria.

It turns out that as far as a territorial compromise in Judaea and Samaria is concerned, it is today easier to convince people that strictly from the security point of view, Israel cannot withdraw from all the territories in exchange for peace. Dr Kissinger **now** maintains: "The Americans who have two oceans and a huge continent in between do not understand the fragility of Israel's security which may be broken by the slightest change."

To sum up, the fact that Husayn will never agree to an arrangement which would compel him to relinquish "sovereignty" outright over Judaea and Samaria is currently forcing the prime minister to return to the **idea** of "functional compromise."

Yitzhaq Shamir told his inner circle that Peres has not yet consulted him on this issue and that, consequently, he was not called upon either to agree or disagree to have Peres raise this issue in his talks in Paris.

If Peres does raise this new-old idea in his talk with Mitterrand as his confidants have suggested, this would be politically wise. First of all, this idea is not far from the **autonomy** notion. There may be differences about the scope of the administrative powers that would be granted to the inhabitants of the West Bank within a Jordanian framework, but even Peres' men think that the "functional compromise" is actually "a variation of the autonomy...."

Secondly, by raising such a notion Peres would be trying to remove the stigma concerning Israel as if it were the cause for the freeze. Peres wants to throw the ball back into Husayn's court; in other words, to have either Mitterrand or Mubarak — whom Peres will be meeting soon — exert pressure on Husayn so that **he** should express interest in an arrangement with Israel, even if it is just a gradual one.

In this context, one should pay attention to another paragraph in the prime minister's political announcement: "We appeal to the inhabitants of the territories and repeat to them: Given the choice between cold-blooded terrorism and **immediate autonomy**, it is self-rule rather than the domain of terror that will guarantee their future and give them a better life in the present stage."

It is not clear whether the Likud will regard the notion of "functional compromise" as some sort of variation of autonomy a la Camp David. However, one thing is patently clear: If Peres also agrees that a "partial arrangement" which includes a partial Israeli withdrawal is out of the question, then only one of two things can be discussed: autonomy or "functionality."

If a long-term functional compromise, not necessarily in the context of a peace arrangement — Peres believes such a compromise is feasible in the framework of an **interim arrangement** — does not appeal to Husayn either and does not encourage him to join the negotiating table despite the fact that this would not force him to give up sovereignty, then there is no way of knowing how any breakthrough whatsoever may be made with Jordan.

In his appearance before the Knesset this week, Peres apparently sought to seduce the Jordanian king with soft words and to emphasize that Husayn and 'Arafat are not the same. While the terrorist leader reiterated his adherence to the principles of the PLO's tenet, Husayn spoke about peace — albeit "in exchange for territories" — and, as Peres phrased it, made "an interesting appearance." How so? "He poignantly, but subtly, settled accounts with the PLO." Moreover, "he challenged the fatalistic Arab attitude toward the time factor."

And what about Husayn's fatalism? Why is **he** wasting time?

The situation is gradually changing, not only in the territories but also in the political arena. The "oil decade" has passed and the world is no longer afraid of the Arab oil weapon. As far as is known, President Mitterrand has not come to terms with the "Venice Declaration" issued by the nine members of the European Community who, shamelessly capitulating to Arab oil blackmail, determined that Israel should withdraw from all the territories and that the Palestinian people are entitled to a **state**.

In this respect, special attention should be paid to what Dr Henry Kissinger, a realistic politician in the opinion of all, wrote recently: "One of the victims of the Lebanese crisis is the **illusion** of the **West** — which particularly prevailed in Europe but also in the middle ranks of the U.S. Administration — that the key to peace in the Middle East would be found in negotiations with the PLO based on an assortment of formulas aimed at toning down the PLO. This always was a fantasy."

Not only were Western Europe and "the middle ranks" of the U.S. Administration seduced by this fantasy. Senior U.S. officials were also hooked on this concept and the proof is the Reagan plan, the gist of which — according to Secretary of State Shultz' interpretation — is realizing the principle of territories in exchange for peace. "And this has been our policy since 1967." [quotation unattributed]

However, given the current atmosphere in Washington a document such as the Reagan plan would probably not come into being. It is certainly no coincidence that in their last visit to Washington, Peres and Shamir were told by a very authoritative U.S. Administration official that for appearances' sake, Washington would continue to adhere to the Reagan plan but would do nothing to implement it.

The new winds currently blowing from Washington should be followed attentively. In the big papers — whose correspondents are known for their good relations with the administration — today one may read commentaries about an interesting phenomenon: U.S. support for Israel and its opposition to the PLO did not prevent Baghdad from restoring its relations with the United States, just to mention one example. The eternal fear that if the United States supports Israel the Arab world would fall into the Soviet Union's lap is unfounded. If you want, not only Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq but the PLO as well are seeking the proximity of the United States despite its support for and strategic cooperation with Israel.

Husayn has begun to realize that time is working against him and that nobody will offer him or the PLO "the territories" on a silver platter. The Soviet Union may at most supply weapons but not peace arrangements.

However, it seems that only the realization that peace is no less important to him than it is to Israel will bring Husayn to the negotiating table. Maybe he should start getting used to the idea raised at the time by President Johnson: You should bear in mind, Your Excellency, that you will never regain what you had.

Chirac Proposal To Make Gesture to Iraq Rejected

TA101721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, a prominent member of the Gaullist Party, has proposed that Israel make a peace gesture toward Iraq. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that

Chirac made these remarks in a meeting today with the prime minister, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, and Minister Arens, who is acting foreign minister.

Chirac was impressed by the Iraqi leader, Saddam Husayn, who said he does not consider Israel an enemy at present and certainly not a major enemy. Shim'on Peres replied that in the various stages of the peace process, Egypt and Jordan currently have priority. Minister Levi recalled Iraq's role in the wars against Israel. Jacques Chirac was accompanied by the French ambassador to Israel when he called on Minister Levi in his office in East Jerusalem.

Senior Danish Diplomat Visits; Meets With Kimche
TA110731 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] A top Danish diplomat is in Israel for talks with officials here.

Otto Erling Moller, permanent undersecretary of the Danish Foreign Office, held a working session with his Israeli counterpart, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche.

West Bank Youths Sentenced for Throwing Stones
TA101927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The Nabulus District [as heard] Court has sentenced four Judaea and Samaria youths, who were accused of throwing stones and participating in illegal demonstrations, to 2 to 4 months in prison. They also had to pay fines of 40,000 shekels.

In issuing the sentence, the judge said that throwing stones has become epidemic in Judaea and Samaria; therefore the offenders should be severely punished.

Sierra Leone Names New ECOWAS Executive Secretary

AB071908 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Sierra Leone has named a top civil servant, Mr Momodu Munu, as the new executive secretary of the ECOWAS. Mr Munu, a 45-year-old lawyer, had headed Sierra Leone's civil service for many years. Sierra Leone was asked to produce a successor to Ivory Coast's Aboubakar Ouattara at the 9th annual summit of the 16-member organization, held in Lome, Togo, last month.

Frontline Leaders End Summit; No Statement Issued

EA080007 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Arusha — The leaders of the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa have ended their 1-day summit meeting in arusha. No details were given on the talks, presided over by the chairman of the Frontline States, President Nyerere, but the leaders are believed to have discussed the latest political developments in southern Africa, especially the Namibian independence problem. A Radio Tanzania correspondent in Arusha said that the leaders were leaving for their respective homes. He said no statement was issued after the meeting.

The meeting was attended by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola; Quett Masire of Botswana; Samora Machel of Mozambique; Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia; their host Mwalimu Nyerere; and the Zimbabwean prime minister, Ndugu Robert Mugabe.

Burundi Hosts 11th Franco-African Summit Meeting

Egypt's Ghali Attends Meeting

NC091908 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, 9 Dec (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with Burundian Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Nzeyimana. The meeting was attended by members of the Egyptian delegation to the 11th Franco-African summit conference. During the lengthy meeting, a number of political and economic problems, as well as bilateral cooperation between the two countries, were discussed.

Dr Ghali made a statement in which he referred to the ties of cooperation between Egypt and Burundi within the framework of African solidarity and brotherhood. He said that he has a letter from President Husni Mubarak for Burundian President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in Burundi last night. He will head the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the Franco-African summit conference. Soon after his arrival he met with the Burundian minister of foreign affairs and discussed with him the affairs of the conference, which will be attended by more than 40 African states represented by over 30 heads of state, in addition to French President Francois Mitterrand.

French Position on Chad Reported

AB102210 Paris AFP in French 0731 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Dec (AFP) — The departure of Libyan forces from northern Chad remains France's objective. It intends to lean toward persuasion "even if this takes time," as it considers armed confrontation to be a last resort.

On the eve of the 11th French-African summit conference in Bujumbura, Burundi, it was learned from official French sources on Monday that, in fact, "dissuasion [words indistinct]" at present in Chad, since a month after the withdrawal of the "Manta" force, the Libyan troops have not begun any movement toward the south and toward the Chadian capital. The source nevertheless admitted that the present situation — the maintenance of Libyan contingents consisting of more than 3,000 men in northern Chad in violation of the 16 September withdrawal agreement — is "unsatisfactory."

The same source admitted that between 10 November — the deadline fixed for the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad — and the meeting between Mitterrand and Al-Qadhdhafi on 15 November in Crete, the Libyans have returned to the northern regions of Chad. In this regard, the assurance is given that they are "fewer in number and have fewer arms" than before and that "they are not in an offensive position." With regard to future perspectives, the source pointed out that the path chosen by France for "pushing back Libyans" is "dissuasion," a "more complicated" path, it observed, because we do not want loss of human lives.

"We are ready to take the necessary time to avoid direct military confrontation, as far as possible," but, the source observed, at the same time, the French soldiers are "ready for anything."

In addition, the source insisted upon the real importance of a political solution to the problem between Chadians by stressing the role President Hissein Habre could play in the matter. It is this tone, the same source added, that the French head of state is expected to take before his African partners at Bujumbura.

Habre Comments on 'Struggle'

AB102216 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The head of state left Ndjamena this morning for Bujumbura, the Burundian capital, where he will attend the Franco-African meeting like many of his African counterparts. He arrived at 1400, Ndjamena time, and was welcomed by his host, His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

On arrival, President El Hadj Hissein Habre told the local press that Chad has to fight on two fronts in its national struggle, that is, the struggle against Libyan occupation as well as against desert encroachment with its attendant wide-spread famine. The Chadian head of state expressed the hope that Chad will overcome all these extremely difficult and serious problems.

Signs of Division Present

AB111019 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 11 Dec 84

[By Micheal Anders]

[Text] Bujumbura, Dec 11 (AFP) — A summit meeting of France and the French-speaking African countries opened here today amid apparent signs of division among the participants.

The continued Libyan military presence in northern Chad despite the recent Franco-Libyan agreement for mutual troop withdrawal is foremost in the minds of some participants, notably the Chadian delegation. But, according to a loose agenda of topics suggested yesterday during a preparatory ministerial meeting, revealed last night by French Presidential Advisor for African Affairs Guy Penne, food supplies and drought, economic cooperation, and the problem of foreign debts have been put forward by others.

French President Francois Mitterrand, who was making an opening speech in the North Korean-built Palais des Congres outside Bujumbura town, faces a delicate situation here regarding Libya and the French role in Chad, observers agree.

Chadian Foreign Minister Lassou Gouara last night confirmed to journalists that the government in Ndjamena, represented here by President Hissein Habre, wanted discussion on "security and general policy."

Mr Penne, who is also acting as spokesman for Mr Mitterrand during the summit, also confirmed that some delegates had raised questions about the evolution of the Franco-African summit itself as an institution. These summits have been widened to include numerous non-French-speaking states, largely as observers, in recent years, and some of the original member countries would like a return to a more restricted participation.

In a clear response to this feeling, Djibouti suggested at yesterday's ministerial meeting that this enlarged kind of summit be held every 2 years instead of annually as presently, with perhaps a more strictly Francophone one every year.

Later today, after an official lunch for all delegations, the summit was to go into its first closed-doors plenary session in the specially prepared luxury hotel La Source du Nil. But, in keeping with the desired informal nature of Franco-African summits, opportunity is being provided in the timetable of the 2-day gathering for frequent informal contacts among the various heads of state.

LIBYA

Malaysian Foreign Minister Continues Visit

LD111024 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Rabi Awal, 11 Dec JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau Dr Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki met yesterday evening with Malaysia's Foreign Minister Tenghu Ahmad Rithauddeen who is accompanying the Malaysian defense and prime ministers on their visit to Jamahiriyah.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations, stressing the need to boost cooperation relations between the two friendly peoples in all fields in order to realize joint interests. Arab, Islamic and international issues of joint interest were also discussed.

Mahathir Dinner Speech Reported

BK101609 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says his current visit to Libya will further contribute to better understanding and closer ties between Malaysia and Libya. The prime minister said he was also pleased to note that the existing close and cordial state of relations has set up a necessary groundwork for ongoing cooperation. The Malaysian leader was speaking at a dinner given in his honor by his Libyan counterpart, Mr 'Abd al-Salam Jallud in Tripoli.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir noted that Libya had achieved progress in socioeconomic development which was also Malaysia's Government priority project. Speaking on the Islamic Conference Organization, the prime minister said Malaysia and Libya are active members of the ICO. The two countries shared a common commitment and obligation to ensure that Muslims become a dynamic force for peace and spiritual and material well-being. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said Malaysia and Libya should strive for Islamic solidarity.

Our correspondent, Mokhtar Kadir, said that the prime minister called on all Muslims to seriously begin the search for ways to strengthen Muslim solidarity. Malaysia believed that all Muslims should exploit fully the many opportunities for cooperative and unified action through the ICO.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Mahathir

LD102203 Tripoli JANA in English 1758 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 18, December 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Leader of the revolution this afternoon received the Prime Minister and Minister of Defense in Malaysia Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed who is currently on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. The meeting was attended by Malaysia's Foreign Minister Ahmad Lithauddeen, Minister of Agriculture Anwar Ibrahim and Secretary of General People's Committee for Public Utilities Muhammad al-Mabruk.

Jallud, Mahathir Dinner Speeches

LD101841 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 18 Rabi Awal, Dec 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud held last night a banquet in honor of Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed prime minister and minister of defense of Malaysia and accompanying delegation.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud delivered a speech at the banquet, greeting at the beginning Dr Mahathir and accompanied delegation.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud explained that the political and economic crisis and the destructive nuclear weapons arms race which was not enough for war advocates who pass on to universal stars and bodies and aggressive and evil spirits by producing more weapons, were based on crisis of immorality. He pointed out that Islam and Moslems (?after this new) awakening are qualified for the victory of the ethical values and victory of the forces of good on the forces of evil.

He said the human being created means of destruction by himself as a result of the materialistic civilization, this civilization which stirs in the individual, greed, selfishness, (?tyranny) and exploitation and [words indistinct] into a whirlpool. This civilization has been proven a failure. The world is awaiting a solution and the Islamic revolutionaries in Malaysia who we do not know are still underground fighters and warriors bearing the responsibility of making this change for the benefit of humanity and averting the danger of destruction.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud added many attempts were made to isolate the Moslems in Asia and they had tried to separate the Islamic body in Africa from the Islamic body in Asia from contacting each other and to separate the Islamic Arab nation who bears a historical responsibility for the rest of the Islamic (?masses in Asia) and to prevent any spread, contact and revolutionary reaction to lift up this nation.

Staff Major Jallud stressed the depth of ties between the people of Malaysia and leadership and the Moslem Arab people in the Jamahiriyah. He said "the visit enabled us to exchange points of views and hold vital talks about many bilateral and regional issues in Asia and the Arab region and the world".

Dr Mahathir Mohamed also delivered a speech expressing at the beginning happiness to [word indistinct] the Jamahiriyah. He praised the revolutionary transformation achieved due to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the strong brotherhood bilateral relation connecting the two Moslem peoples in the Jamahiriyah and Malaysia. He said "my current visit and the talks during which we exchanged points of views about many issues will contribute definitely in supporting the relations between us".

Dr Mahathir stressed that "materialistic progress alone does not achieve peace and happiness. So this is why we are trying to reaffirm on spiritual revival through real support of Islam and deepening and strengthening unity between the Moslems everywhere".

Dr Mahathir expressed deep appreciation of the assistance provided by the people of the Jamahiriyah in establishing religious schemes in Malaysia. He said: "Malaysia and Libya are two Moslem countries, effective members of the Islamic Conference Organisation and this is why we are taking part in the commitment of making the Islam nation a dynamic force for peace, spiritual and materialistic progress". He confirmed, in this respect, on the move for this sacred duty and confronting all challenges in this direction and working towards Islamic solidarity.

Dr Mahathir concluded his speech by condemning the bare-faced aggressive actions [words indistinct] by the Zionist enemy against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

Libyan, Jordanian Front Urges Unity, Struggle

LD101518 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The Libyan Arab Revolutionary Force and the delegation of the Jordanian National Front have stressed the need to mobilize the potentials of the Arab masses and to deepen all forms of patriotic struggle to achieve Arab unity and to escalate the unionist Jamahiriyah struggle on the Arab arena.

A statement, issued after the meeting of the delegation of the Libyan Arab revolutionary delegation and the delegation of the Jordanian National Front during the period from the 3 to 7 December, says that they outlined a joint struggle program based on the coincidence of their political views on the nature of the struggle in the Arab homeland and of the comprehensive confrontation to liberate the Arab territory from all instruments of hegemony and domination.

The statement affirms the need to work actively with the masses of the Arab people in Jordan to expose the treacherous plans. It underlines the need to bring down all that emanates from the relations of betrayal among the capitulating parties of the Camp David accords, especially with the Jordanian regime and the Palestinian right-wing. The statement also stresses the need to confront the deviation of the Palestinian right-wing and to escalate the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy inside and outside the occupied land. The two sides call for building the progressive pan-Arab front and strengthening the alliance with the Arab liberation forces in order to deepen the popular revolution and to escalate the confrontation against the agents of America and against all imperialist projects aimed against and undermining the cause of Palestine.

MAURITANIA

Further Reportage on Yasir 'Arafat Visit

PLO Radio Reports Arrival

JN101710 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Nouakchott from Algiers this morning on a short visit to Mauritania during which he will meet with Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala and a number of Mauritanian officials. Brother Abu 'Ammar met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in Algiers yesterday and informed him of the results of the PNC Session, which ended in Amman recently.

Concludes Visit, Departs

AB111123 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee left Nouakchott yestereday morning at the end of a short visit to Mauritania. The PLO leader was seen off by Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, CMSN chairman and head of state; Major Cheikh Sidi Ahmed Ould Minnih, CMSN permanent secretary; and the governor of Nouakchott as well as several other personalities including the PLO representative in Nouakchott.

In a predeparture statement, the PLO leader stated: It was a great honor for me to hold discussions with His Excellency President Khouna Ould Haydala. I informed him of developments in the Palestininan arena, particularly the outcome of the 18th session of the PNC held recetly in Amman. I told the head of state of the situation of our people in [names indistinct] and the difficulties that they endure in the territories occupied by the enemy, Israel. In this regard, I was able to observe the sincere, fraternal and committed position of Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala and the national leadership on the Palestinian revolution in the town of (San Der Kot) and in occupied Palestine. This is also the position of the brotherly people of Mauritania who have always been at the side of their brothers, the Palestinan people, in their struggle for the liberation of their territory.

We also discussed the Arab situation and the need to adopt a common and coherent position in order to take up the challenge thrown to the Arab world both internally and externally. I wish to express my gratitude to the president, the government and people of Mauritania for their support for the Palestinian people and their just struggle, and also for the role that they play in this regard on the Arab and African scene, at international forums, in the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

MOROCCO

Delegation Returns From Zaire Ceremony

LD071625 Rabat MAP in English 1203 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Fes, Dec 7 (MAP) — Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed flew back home Thursday coming from Zaire, where he represented King Hassan II of Morocco at the investiture ceremonies of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who has been reelected for a new 7-year presidential mandate.The delegation accompanying the crown prince included Speaker of the House of Representatives Ahmed Osman, Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdelouahed Belkeziz, Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism Azeddine Guessous, and Minister of Transport Mansouri Benali. President Mobutu Sese Seko was sworn in Wednesday.

Parliamentary Delegation Returns From Libya

LD102333 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The Moroccan parliamentary delegation has returned home following the historic 2-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Delegation head and Chamber of Deputies Speaker Ahmed Osman said the visit is considered a unique event in Moroccan-Libyan relations and in the life of the Arab-African union and in international relations.

He said that during the visit agreement between the two legislative institutions of Morocco and the Jamahiriyah was reached on holding meetings for drawing up the internal statute of the federal body, formulating a work program, and setting up specialized committees.

Meanwhile, the Casablanca newspaper *MAROC SOIR* says that on Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's orders a delegation of the Mercenary Polisario Front, which wanted to attend the work of the 7th Arab people's conference session, was expelled yesterday. The newspaper's special reporter added that the mercenaries were not even able to leave the airport building from which they were subsequently deported.

Journalists See Scene of Polisario Defeat

LD101434 Rabat MAP in English 1231 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Zag (northeast of the Moroccan Sahara) — The very sophisticated armored vehicles including Soviet made "BMP 1" that were recently seized by the Moroccan Armed Forces during the attacks launched by the so-called "Polisario" (an Algerian-backed guerrilla movement fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara) on the Moroccan defense wall about 45 km to the south of Zag, were presented last Saturday to a group of foreign journalists who were visiting the sectors of Haouza and Zag.

Col Hammou Arzaz, commander of the Zag sector, told the foreign journalists that the Royal Armed Forces have recovered last month eight undamaged vehicles "BMP 1" equipped with a canon, "Sagger" guided missiles, rockets, and machine guns. These vehicles can carry eleven men. Col Arzaz specified that "the Polisario" had deployed during these attacks about 2,500 men and about one hundred armored vehicles.

Among the equipment abandoned by "the Polisario" also figure 13 undamaged jeeps (Land-Rovers and Toyotas) equipped with Soviet-made anti-aircraft "Sagger" anti-tank missiles, 73 mm rockets, as well as several sets of ammunitions of various calibers of Soviet or North-Korean make, and Kalachnikov guns.

The officers of the FAR [as received] have also shown to the journalists photos of a breach opened by "the Polisario" on the defense wall. This breach was large enough to enable the passing of the "BMP 1" vehicles. "When the vehicles rush through the breach,"Col Arazaz explained, "we have seized them undamaged. We have also imprisoned ten men including an officer and a 17-year old infantryman".

In the Haouza region where the "Polisario" had announced an offensive last November 27, Commander of the sub-sector Col Habib Tria denied any break-through in this defense zone during this attack.

The journalists who drove along the Moroccan defense wall in this zone and who visited Haouza itself on December 7 have noted that the population, about 350 inhabitants, which began to settle again in the region since last June, were leading peacefully its everyday occupation (trade, agriculture, breeding).

On the battle field, the journalists could see a burnt Soviet T-55 abandoned at about 1 km to the east of the wall.

"Our detection means", Col Tria said, "have enabled us to detect the preparation of a large-scale attack deploying very important means. We have prepared ourselves and we received them on 'a silver-plate'".

Drawing the balance-sheet of the offensive of the "Polisario", Colonel-Major Abdelaziz Bennani, commander of the Sahara sector, outlined that this offensive falls in the "Polisario's" habit to undertake operations on the eve of every international meeting. He, on the other hand, affirmed that it was "Algeria which was waging war against Morocco using the Polisario as an intermediary"."We are fighting for our integrity and our survival. And we will fight whatever the sacrifices", Col-Major Bennani said.

SUDAN

Numayri Signs Decree Forming Economic Committee

EA092319 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The president of the republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, yesterday issued a republican decree in light of the Islamic orientation under which he formed a committee to review economic performance under the chairmanship of the chief justice. Here follows the text of the decree:

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. Republican decree for the Hejira year 1405 forming a committee to review economic performance in light of the Islamic orientation and defining its jurisdictions. As president of the republic, acting on Provision 80 of the Constitution, I issue the decree whose text follows:

I. The decree is entitled: Decree To Form a Committee To Review Economic Performance in Light of the Islamic Orientation. It is effective as of 4 Rabi Awwal [27 November], 1405 a.h. Formation of the committee: The committee to review economic performance in light of the Islamic orientation is formed as follows:

A. The chief justice: chairman;
B. The SSU secretary general: member;
C. The minister of finance and economic planning: member;
D. The minister of the presidency of the republic at the General Secretariat: member;

E. The minister of legal affairs at the presidency of the republic: member and rapporteur;
F. The minister of foreign affairs: member;
G. Governor of the Bank of Sudan: member;
H. The acting trustee of the Zakat and Taxes Bureau: member;
I. President of the Criminal Appeal Court: member; and
J. General manager of the Bank of Sudan: member.

II. The committee will have the following jurisdiction:

A. To draw up practical solutions for implementation by the competent authorities to urgent and emergency problems facing banking and the economy's performance in light of the Islamic orientation;

B. To propose short-, medium-, or long-term economic policies and to submit the same to the president of the republic in the form of clear and defined recommendations in light of the Islamic orientation;

C. To fight interest [riba] in all its forms and types, and to propose methods to fight it to the president of the republic, and to subject the Islamic banks' experience to study and scrutiny in light of the Islamic shari'a so as to attain the ideal conceptualization of unblemished Islamic banking transactions.

III. The committee's jurisdictions and authorities:

The committee may:
A. Examine any files, documents or statements;
B. Form any technical committee or committees to help it;
C. Seek the help of anyone it believes will aid in performing its duty;
D. Summon any person it deems necessary to explain any information or statements that may aid in in its work;
E. Demand any official in any economic or banking establishment to present detailed reports on the implementation of the proposed solutions put forward by it within the framework of its jurisdiction.

IV. Committee reports: The committee shall submit to the president of the republic monthly reports containing its exact recommendations on economic policies in light of the Islamic orientation and the need to combat interest and proposals it deems necessary regarding relevant laws and regulations.

V. The committees secretariat: The General Secretariat of the presidency of the republic shall bear the duty of secretariat for the committee and shall be the venue for its meetings.

Signed under my signature in the People's Palace on 15 Rabi al-Awwal, 1405 a.h. corresponding to 8 December 1984 a.d.

Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Republic.

It is worth mentioning that this decree has given the committee wider and more comprehensive tasks than had previously been given. It now assumes the task of proposing policies on all economic matters in light of the Islamic orientation instead of confining them to purely banking matters.

Ethiopian Refugees Arrive in Camps by Hundreds

JN081919 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1742 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Kassala, 8 Dec (SUNA) — About 10,000 refugees from the Tigrai tribes arrived in Sayafau Camp, south of Al-Qadarif, in the eastern region yesterday. About 1,500 refugees crossed the border 2 days ago as a result of the Ethiopian air raids against (?Sala) region in Eritrea and arrived in Takbab Camp in eastern Sudan. This came in a statement by Muhammad 'Uthman, the official in charge of housing the refugees in the eastern region. He added that the refugees said that the Ethiopian authorities are chasing the refugees and forcing them to cross the border into Sudan. He said that Wadashrifi Camp, southeast of Kassala, and Sayafa Camp, south of Al-Qadarif, are receiving 100 Ethiopian refugees a day. He explained that there are 30,000 refugees in Wadashrifi Camp and 21,000 in Takbab Camp, adding that there is a plan to move the refugees in Takbab Camp to three camps in the Al-Fa'w area of the eastern region.

CHAD

'Libyan Lies' on Troops in Chad Denounced

AB101850 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] On Libya's interference in Chad's internal affairs, one of Al-Qadhdhafi's disciples just made a false statement in order to trick international opinion into believing that their troops have left the Chadian territory. Al-Turayki, who was in Niamey, stated that there were no Libyan troops in Chad but only Chadians of Libyan origin. In other words, he is asserting that the Libyan Islamic Legion is still in Chad.

His allegations that only Chadians of Libyan origin are in northern Chad are totally false. One only has to ask this simple question: Where do these so-called Chadians of Libyan origin, who are presently smarting under the weight of their heavy war arsenal in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) come from? Contrary to what some noninformed people believe, Libyan troops are still in Chad. The African community should not allow themselves to be taken in by Libyan lies.

Cheysson's Resignation, Views on Chad Discussed

AB081151 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Libyan troops are occupying the Aozou Strip — and I do not know on the basis of what international principle they are doing so — in flagrant violation of all international treaties, accords, and agreements on the demarcation of Libya's borders with its neighbors, in flagrant violation of the charters of the OAU, the United Nations, and the Islamic Conference. If we do not do anything to drive Libya out of our borders, Chad will tomorrow become what Palestine is today and our children, as well as our grandchildren, will not forgive us.

This very quotation is an extact of what President Hissein Habre stated in 1978 at a press conference in the bush. Today, his fears of some years ago over Libya's ambitions in our country have become a reality. The Libyans are remaining on our soil, where they have purely and simply settled down. It was the magnitude of the aggression launched by the Libyan Army against Chad — an aggression that has even gone beyond Al-Qadhdhafi's appetite only for Chadian territory — that prompted the French Government to agree to send a military contingent to our country. The Chadians then frankly expressed their gratitude toward the former colonial power, which, in reality, has a moral and historical responsibility to assume in Chad.

Now Operation Manta has ended within the strict framework of the sovereignty of France after the French Republic concluded a so-called withdrawal accord with Libya. But, as days roll by, it is being confirmed today that the French Government was a victim of sordid maneuvers and pressures connected with economic and financial considerations.

The spokesmen of this pressure group are now known. The leader of the pro-Libyan movement is Claude Cheysson. Long ago, President Hissein Habre had to denounce the various retrograde trends that undermine the Elysees, which houses the French Presidency, and the Quay d'Orsay, the Foreign Ministry's headquarters. President Habre warned against leaving Chad at the mercy of all these wandering vultures, thus ignoring human morality. Cheysson the blunderer, as he is called by the French press, including the entire press that respects the viewpoint of the socialist majority currently in power in France, has on several occasions attracted attention by making untimely statements on Chad as well as on other international issues.

It is now known that Cheysson is one of the brains behind the famous duped agreement, which he made the French head of state approve and which was countersigned by the terrorist Al-Qadhdhafi. But what annoys us Chadians is the levity and the incoherence in the statements made by the French minister of external relations, in order to mix the cards of the reality and leave Al-Qadhdhafi alone in his task of conquering Chad.

Claude Cheysson will be replaced at the Quay d'Orsay. We will never regret his departure, the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY wrote recently. He will leave his position after sowing discord and encouraging misinformation against Chad's sovereignty. When he makes irresponsible statements — unbecoming of a great country like France — on the occupation of Chad by the Libyan expansionists, it is clear that Chadians cannot tolerate his attitude.

Despite all objective evidence that Libyan troops are still stationed in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, Claude Cheysson stated before the French parliamentarians, and I quote: Presently, there is no Libyan aggression against Chad. I have demonstrated this at length and all information confirms it, said the man of Cartesian logic.

We too understand French. His statement runs counter to the fact, as noted by independent observers. This is simply called a lie and this is not the first time Cheysson is telling lies.

In fact, a few days ago he affirmed shamelessly that President Hissein Habre had rejected the despatch of French troops for another Manta-type operation, but this time for an essentially defensive mission, as he said. Chadian ambassador to Paris Allam-Mi Ahmad immediately said it was a lie. Our country's government continues to face Libya's hostile attitude and it is very much its wish that France helps to drive the Libyan invaders out of Chad. Appearing before the National Assembly again yesterday, Claude Cheysson crossed the Rubicon by stating, I quote: We do not go to Chad to make war, unquote. According to him, the Libyan aggression has ended, the French troops therefore do not have to intervene. And yet, northern Chad is part of Chad and the Libyans there are not at home; they must leave our country.

Upon hearing the compromising statements by the French minister, the majority of his French countrymen were not of the same opinion. Cheysson is apparently out of touch with reality, as shown by the fact that he was booed by the parliamentarians who found his blantant lies scandalous. What we can say is that

morality seems to have lost its place in the conscience of this French minister.

In the face of Al-Qadhdhafi's criminal activities against African countries and against Chad, in the face of the acts of vandalism by the principal instigator of international terrorism, it is unbelievable that a French politician should engage in such childish talks. The entire world views with apprehension that diabolical attitude of the present Libyan leaders. One cannot understand why — through the actions of one of its sons — France, which colonized Chad, should thus renounce the commitments it made toward the young Chadian Republic now struggling for its survival.

As we have seen, Cheysson is working against the dignity of Chad. By defending the cause of Libya's thirst for slavery, he has made himself a great advocate of obscurantism. One cannot underestimate the Libyan aggression in Chad. The Chadian Government, by requesting therefore the support of friendly countries that defend the noble ideas of peace and fraternity, only did its duty — that of protecting the territorial integrity of Chad, which had become a hotbed for international plots.

But then, at the same time, some hidden forces are encouraging Al-Qadhdhafi in its plan to break the country up. They want one northern Chad and one southern Chad. But they will not succeed in their maneuvers because Chadians will not give up their spirit of nationalism, whatever Claude Cheysson may say. He denies the Libyan presence in our country and he seems to have assumed the leadership of a gigantic campaign of misinformation, to the detriment of the just cause of Chad.

Al-Qadhdhafi should not have any interest in our country. He does not even have the right to such. The division among the Chadians is supported politicall and financially, the head of state stated during an interview in July 1982. There are all kinds of lobbies who want the balkanization of our country. Chadians must be very conscious of this fact. Chadians must be extremely vigilant on this vital issue of the future of Chad and the entire Africa. As for us, we not only maintain our stand over unity among Chadians but we will fight till the end to bar they way for division, the president of the republic said. The French minister of external relations should understand this clearly today: There will be no Yalta agreement to the detriment of Chad.

Maybe the secret clauses of the French-Libyan accord have begun to appear. Abstract notions of parallel are more often used. The shadows of the partition of Chad are now appearing because Cheysson's statements before the French National Assembly confirm the thesis of secret clauses of the accord, which he and Al-Qadhdhafi engineered in order to divide Chad. One can see that our country is being sacrificed for mercantile considerations.

And yet, Chad is not the first country in the world to require that the clauses of bilateral agrrements signed sovereignly between states should be implemented. When our government requires the full implementation of the agreements it has signed with France, this is quite logical. But when France appears to endorse Libya's policy of disrupting African unity, this does not contribute to the safeguarding of African interests.

The pro-Third World policy championed by the French Government requires that France should become fully aware of the seriousness of its participation in the building of a just world, where big and small nations can live peacefully within their internationally recognized borders. At this time, independent and peace-loving African nations must rally round the Chadian people in order to foil the plots hatched by evil agents, Cheysson and his kind, who are trying to divert France from its normal responsibilities, that is to help the people of the African Continent to shake free from the inhuman injustices imposed on them, such as the one which Libyans are forcing upon the Chadian people.

Cheysson, French Diplomacy Criticized

AB071750 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Just yesterday we said on this same radio that the departure of Claude Cheysson from his post as French external relations minister is the price paid for his mistake at the head of France's diplomacy, a diplomacy which was entrusted to him. The man has made the same mistake and still believes he can turn the Tripoli devil into a saint. His recent statement came only 24 hours after our (?remark).

Mr Cheysson does not even know what term to use in regard to the presence of the Libyan troops. He conceded this himself before the French National Assembly, and, as a reminder, I will quote him: The Libyan troops are still there — or have come back. Unquote. What Mr Cheysson ought to have given the French assemblymen were clarifications on whether these Libyan troops now on the Chadian territory are the same occupation forces that were initially stationed in the Bornou-Ennedi-Tibesti region, or whether their presence means that the Libyan troops have returned to Chad after their evacuation under the terms of the French-Libyan withdrawal agreement. Mr Cheysson further said, quote: The Libyan forces are now in Chad on a purely defensive basis. This is another thing. Unquote.

You [listeners] will certainly note that the French parliamentarians could not believe their ears when the head of the French diplomacy carried his dilly-dallying attitude to the point of saying that the Libyan troops currently in Chad are only defensive, thereby attracting mocking laughter from the assemblymen.

Now, when one takes a close look at this, one realizes that Mr Cheysson wants us to believe that the Libyans are in Chad to defend their right; that is, Mr Cheysson — I mean France — in fact gives the Libyans the right to stay in Chad as if the Chadian territory had become a Libyan possession. It must be said that his statement yesterday contains many lessons for Chad, especially when we recall that some people once spoke of the hidden aspects of the Tripoli accords signed on behalf of France by this very man, Cheysson. We are beginning to better understand that there was something fishy about it.

As a matter of fact, how is it that a responsible official of a respectable country like France can go so far as to sit in France and say, in spite of concrete evidence to the contrary, that the

Libyans are only in a defensive position. What a blunder! But against whom should they be defending themselves? Against the French? Against the Chadians? In either case, one must clearly judge the elements of the question.

In 1983, Chad appealed to a friendly country to help it drive out of the Chadian territory an invader who had trampled on all international principles. In respect to these principles, Chad called on the French troops, codenamed Manta by France. It was the very principle of sovereignty of states that led France to sign separate agreements with Libya at the expense of the Chadians, in spite of procedurial irregularities.

But, as soon as France realized the bad faith of the other cosignatory, namely the Libyan side, the immediate response was commensurate with Libya's insult. But after the bitterness expressed by the masses of the French population, by French public opinion, and by all the French press over Libya's behavior, after Libya's insult to France, Mr Cheysson now says it is the Chadian head of state who rejected the dispatching of a French defensive force to Chad.

One will never understand — or at least not for the moment — why people persist in making things difficult for France, whereas all the elements for the appreciation of the problem are quite clear. While the French National Assembly could not believe its ears about the deceiving statement made by Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister wanted at all costs to make people believe that it was Chad that refused French aid. But what exactly is this aid all about?

Chad's position about the aid is quite clear: What we want at the national level in Chad is the logical taking of sides — a real commitment. It is the honoring of commitment; it is respecting commitments made by the state. Therefore, since Mr Cheysson himself admits that Libyan troops are still there — or have come back to Chad, which means Libyan presence, and therefore a violation of the agreement — since Mr Cheysson admits there is a Libyan presence in Chad, it is only logical that appropriate measures be taken to force Al-Qadhdhafi to leave Chad.

Our country does not need gendarmes of Gaullist obedience. What Chad needs is not guardians for the capital, but credible friends who are logical to themselves first and then logical to their host partners in bilateral agreements, because Al-Qadhdhafi himself is quietly laughing behind their backs for having tricked a Western power. That is the lesson! And this lesson the Chadians are pointing out to the French is an eloquent reality, an unquestionable truth — a lack of respect for the sovereignty of Chad, France, and other mediating states; a lack of respect on the part of Libya. Therefore, should one continue to conjecture as if trying to apologize for God knows what mistake?

The Libyan forces in Chad have assumed aggressive positions. They had been aggressive during their first presence, that is, before the Franco-Libyan agreement was concluded. These Libyan troops demonstrated their agressive nature by the bloody attacks in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti. Otherwise, how does one explain these Libyan military operations against the Chadian Armed Forces [FANT] with bombs, from Tipolev to heavy arms of all calibers. That is a defensive action indeed! And since the Libyans are still there — or have returned, to use Mr Cheysson's own term — the question one must rightly ask is: Why are these Libyans there?

Certainly they are not there for a gala night after a military campaign. For how can one explain that every day extension works are being carried out on airports like the one in (Ouadidoum)? How can one explain the maintenance and the cache of heavy arms if it is not only meant for launching attacks against the FANT below the currently occupied Chadian zone?

One must emphasize and have the courage to admit that a signature of an agreement was violated. And whose signature is that? That of France. And who violated it? It was violated by Libya. That is how a responsible position should be taken. And, since Mr Cheysson is a politician who has been involved in several agreements, he should make responsible statements, and more especially, he should act responsibly, that is, promptly. It is no news to Mr Cheysson that even the French Defense Ministry does not understand why the French forces should continously be humiliated from Tripoli and also from Paris.

Bardai Announces Goukouni Press Conference

AB102019 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] and chairman of the National Liberation Council (CNL), will hold a press conference in Faya-Abacha on Friday, 14 December 1984. The international press is invited. On the agenda of the conference, foreign journalists [words indistinct].

By deciding to hold this press conference, the comrade president wants to put an end to (?rumors) of cabinet reshuffle in the GUNT and in the formation of the CNL. It can easily be imagined that issues of national and international interest will be dicussed: the recent crisis which came about in the government set up, the Franco-Libyan disengagement agreement, the great events of the South [words indistinct].

Bardai Denounces CAR Interference in Chadian Affairs

AB102155 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The CAR has about 40,000 Chadian refugees on its soil, which calls for emergency food aid. Concerning the massive presence of Chadian refugees in CAR, a large number of them are facing security problems. The recent handing over of dozens of Chadian refugees by the CAR authorities to the puppet group of Ndjamena at the CAR-Chad border and the recent arrest of Chadian nationals by the Central Africa police, all constitute clear evidence of a deliberate interference by the CAR in purely Chadian affairs.

As for the public charges levelled against the Chadian refugees by General Kolingba on recent disturbances in Markounda, it is, however, known that there is a CAR military commission in (?Chad) whose main concern is to reassure Chadians who fled the

criminal clique's atrocities in the southern part of the country. What the Chadian patriots finally wish in the interest of the maintenance of the brotherhood which has existed for centuries between the Chadian people and the Central African people is that the CAR authorities would [words indistinct].

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Mbasogo Leaves for Bujumbura Summit

AB102245 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The president of the republic, His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, this morning left for Burundi at the invitiation of his counterpart, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. In Bujumbura, the Burundian capital, the head of state will take part in the 11th summit conference of heads of state from France and Africa, scheduled to begin tomorrow. President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo is accompanied on the trip by Marcelino Nguema Onguene, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Hosts Banquet for French President Mitterrand

Mobutu Speaks at Banquet

AB101800 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0950 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Speech by President Mobutu Sese Seko in Kinshasa at banquet in honor of visiting French President Francois Mitterrand on 8 December]

[Text] Mr President, Your Excellencies ladies, gentlemen, and fellow citizens. Allow me first of all, Mr President, on behalf of all the militants of the MPR, our national party, on behalf of my wife, and on my own behalf, to wish you a warm and cordial welcome to this African land of authenticity. These friendly wishes go to you as well as to the delegation accompanying you.

Mr President, however short your visit to our country may be, it is nevertheless a source of pride and joy for all Zairian people. This honor you are doing us, and which we rightly appreciate, does not only lie in your personal merit as an honest politician of great integrity, nor in your capacity as president of a great power, but in welcoming you to my capital, Zaire is delighted with the fact that you represent a country with which it maintains good relations of friendship and cooperation, highly symbolized by the alliance of blood that we sealed during the Shaba wars.

But, apart from all these facts, there is also the fact that France, your country, is an incarnation of high moral principles that constitute the basis of a philosophy to which we adhere. Of course, there are certain criteria, such as the possession of sophisticated arms of massive destruction and the size of the gross national product which tend to give priority to other countries in the measuring of great powers and superpowers, but France's prestige remains intact: prestige in letters and thought; prestige in taste and finesse; prestige in solidarity and generosity; prestige in its sense of honor and in honoring its commitments; and finally, the prestige in its sense of independence. This image of attachment is not only real in the bilateral relations that France maintains with its friends, but we also perceive it in its multilateral relations.

Concerning our bilateral relations, Zaire, the world's second largest French-speaking country in terms of population and first in terms of size, can only be delighted with the quality of its relations with France. I insist on the words "trustworthy relations" for, in the final analysis, it is not enough, as others might think, to speak the same language, which is only an instrument for transmitting ideas, but the most important thing is to agree on one thing. And this is generally what we are doing with your country. What Zairian can ever forget is that when we were attacked in 1977 and in 1978 by foreign destabilization forces, it was France, in conjunction with other friends, that spontaneously came to our aid.

As for now, it is clear that the problems of security, of survival in the face of natural calamities such as drought, and those of economic and social development, constitute priority problems for African countries. And the fact that France has twice willingly come to our aid within the space of 2 years to contribute toward the maintenance of our territorial integrity and independence, undoubtedly constitutes an irrefutable proof of sincere and true friendship. If it is true that it is in misfortunes that we know our true friends, there can be no better proof of friendship than that of laying down one's life and blood for a friend. Yet that is not the only proof of friendship and good relations that we have with your country.

At the technical and financial cooperation level notably, I will only cite the annual revolving loan of 100 million francs, which brought so much relief to some French enterprises in Zaire at the most critical period for our economy; the rural development project in the Mbanza-Ngungu district; the gardening and the fish-breeding projects in Kinshasa, jointly financed by the EDF [European Development Fund], within the framework of this 100-million-franc loan. Part of this loan will be used for the electrification of Kinshasa and Kimbanseke. I will also cite the feasibility study on the Bunia water supply project and, finally, for the sake of brevity, I will cite the construction of the National Institute of Biomedical Research, which incidentally was inaugurated this afternoon.

Beyond all these actions, there is fundamentally a sincere wish for cooperation and there is an understanding and encouragement in our options and efforts to revive our economy.

Internationally, one need simply recall that at this very moment you are on your way to Bujumbura, where the French-African summit conference is due to take place in a few days' time. The fact that African countries, in spite of the zeal with which they guard their independence, agree each year to sit at the same conference table with France to discuss and examine important issues in an atmosphere of trust, shows the high esteem in which your country is held.

One also notes that in areas that preoccupy African countries, such as security and survival in the face of great natural calam-

ities, France has always put its words into deeds and has never turned its back to needy countries. The creation of a ministry in charge of cooperation is already an indication of this fact, as well as, in particular, your perpetual readiness at international forums to spearhead aid and solidarity for disinherited nations.

In this regard, your speech at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly could be considered as an ode to international solidarity with the poorer nations. As I said in my inaugural speech, solidarity is a duty for all and does not signify condescendance. It should not depend on the moods of leaders. The help that can be given us does not mean we are no longer partners, as certain leaders of affluent nations seem to think sometimes.

Mr President, in addition to your solidarity with our material problems, and after helping us to fight against the destabilization forces, we now call upon you and France to help us gain true dignity, freedom, and equality, because in this 20th century it is our continent alone which is still a victim of the historically backward scourge of colonialism.

As I said at the beginning of this statement, France is attached to a number of moral principles, such as the ones contained in your motto and which are very important: liberty, equality, fraternity. Your country has always had the good fortune of being headed by men with broad historical vision and great plans. No one with a conscience could remain indifferent to what is happening now in southern Africa. Even worse, it is the denial of the principles contained in your motto.

Despite the fact that South Africa is almost openly aided by its allies, who grant it loans and the most sophisticated technology for repression, we do not doubt that France, with its spirit of independence and its republican spirit, will commit itself in the struggle to eradicate colonialism and apartheid in Namibia and southern Africa.

Mr President, we would like to express satisfaction not only over your trip to our country, which demonstrates the bonds of friendship between our countries, but also over your other trips throughout the world. For it is only through contacts and dialogue that the situation in this world of turmoil can be improved, and only through contacts and dialogue we will be able to start an era of peace and cooperation on a world level.

We deeply believe in the friendship and solidarity between all nations of the world, but we also know that the best aid, as efficient and unselfish as it can be, is only temporary. This is why Zaire is resolutely engaged on the path of reorganizing and reviving its economy and in consolidating its independence. Its greatest preoccupation is and remains the achievement of economic progress for better social development of its people.

As you are in our country you will notice, Mr President, that we are a society that prefers juxtaposition to opposition. This does not mean that all is well in Zaire, but we are convinced that it is by mobilizing ourselves and uniting within the Popular Movement of the Revolution, our national party, that we will be able to face the imperative demands of economic and social development. We practice democracy and tolerance as is written in our Constitution and according to our authenticity and our own political genius. Therefore, those who judge us from the deforming angle of their model and of their mold are interfering by saying that we do not have the right to differ and that we are only meant to copy their plans.

Finally, Mr President, on the basis of interdependence of nations and peoples of the world, we believe, Mr President, that there is no other means for the solution to the problems of humanity than dialogue, harmony, peace, and solidarity.

It is in this light, Mr President, and honorable members of the French delegation, that I call on the distinguished guests to drink a toast to our illustrious guests, that is [words indistinct] Zairian authenticity, by pouring a few drops of your drink in the ashtray before you and by drinking to the health and personal happiness of President Francois Mitterrand, and for fruitful, dynamic, and prosperous cooperation and solidarity between France and Zaire. Long live France! Long live Zaire! Long live international cooperation! I thank you.

Mitterrand Replies To Mobutu

AB101604 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1402 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 December (AZAP) — In replying to the toast proposed by Marshal Mobutu at the banquet he gave on Saturday evening at the Palais du Peuple in honor of his French counterpart Francois Mitterrand, the latter paid him a rousing tribute for the "eminently positive role" he is playing in his country and Africa — thus underlining his host's international standing — before addressing to him his best wishes at the beginning of his third mandate as the leader of Zaire.

Concerning North-South relations, Francois Mitterrand defined in four points what should be the contribution of the industrialized countries to the solution of the economic problems of the Third World states: support for the prices of the raw materials essential for the survival of these states; strong contribution to the development of self-sufficiency in food on which depends the real independence of peoples; development of sources of energy other than petroleum; and, intervention to ensure the increase of the new liquidities of the major international financial institutions.

Concerning this last point, the French head of state said that his country was prepared to take from its budget the sum of 500 million francs for the projected Special Fund for Africa within the World Bank in order to obtain these new liquidities to finance appropriate development strategies. Should this French idea become a reality, this amount would be his country's first contribution aimed at ensuring that this Special Fund for Africa becomes rapidly operational.

It was in the same connection that he hailed the signing in Lome of a new agreement between the African, Carribean, and Pacific [ACP] countries and the European Economic Community amounting to 7.4 billion European Community Units to be shared among the 66 partners from 1986 to 1990. Here also, Mr Mitterrand underlined the important role played by his country

in order to obtain the best conditions for the ACP countries so as to enable them to finance their development projects to ensure the social progress of their peoples.

The French president also talked about the situation in central Africa and said that three conditions must be fulfilled to ensure a real and lasting peace in this region: all the states in the region must ensure human rights and abolish racial discrimination; the completion of the decolonization of the last state in this region; and, the cessation of all outside interference in the affairs of other countries.

He said that, for the moment, he would not comment on the deals now going on in the region because of the importance of what is at stake but that he would follow the development of the situation attentively. "We will always be by the side of those who want to be free."

New French External Relations Minister Dumas Arrives

AB101014 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1406 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Dec (AZAP) — Roland Dumas, who was appointed French minister for external relations on Friday to replace Claude Cheysson, arrived in Kinshasa on Sunday on a special flight to join Francois Mitterrand, who began an official visit to Zaire on Saturday.

Mr Dumas, who did not make any statement to the press on his arrival at the N'ndjili International Airport, was welcomed by Takizala Luyan Muis Mbingin, state commissioner for higher and university education and scientific research, in the presence of the French ambassador to Kinshasa. The new French minister is accompanying President Mitterrand on Tuesday to Bujumbura, where the conference of heads of state of France and Africa is taking place.

Chernenko Sends Message of Thanks to Mobutu

AB101655 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1350 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] President Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has just sent a message of thanks to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, in reply to the message of congratulations Marshal Mobutu sent him on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The entire text of the message reads as follows: Thank you for your warm congratulations on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We are also of the view that the development and strengthening of Soviet-Zairian friendly relations will conform with the happiness of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the Republic of Zaire.

Reportage on Ministerial Summit Meeting

Leaders Arrive for Summit

AB101232 Lagos NAN in English 1218 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Lagos, Dec 10 (NAN) — The heads of state of Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, and the Republic of Benin will sign three treaties at the end of their mini-summit meeting in Lagos today.

Sources close to the meeting told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the treaties would end several months of negotiations and meetings between ministers of the countries since Nigeria closed its borders following the change of government. The sources said the pacts would be on security and extradition of fugitives, customs and cooperation among the police forces of the countries.

Two of the heads of state who will be involved in today's ceremonies arrived in Lagos yesterday. They are the Ghanaian leader, Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, and President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin. Hundreds of Ghanaians and Beninois resident in Nigeria joined in the warm welcome of the two visiting leaders.

The Togolese leader, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, arrived today to join his counterparts in an informal meeting before the final ceremony.

Meeting Ends, Gambari Comments

AB101852 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] A ministerial meeting involving Nigeria, Togo, the Republic of Benin, and Ghana took place in Lagos today. The meeting, which was attended by the foreign and internal affairs ministers of the four countries, was to prepare drafts for the signing of three agreements by their heads of state. The agreements are on an extradition treaty, criminal investigation cooperation, and mutual administrative assistance in matters relating to trade, customs, and immigration.

Nigeria's minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, who was the chairman of the meeting, expressed the hope that the treaties would solidify and enhance cooperation amongst the four countries. Dr Gambari said the signing of the treaties would not be the end but the beginning of a long process of understanding among the countries in the subregion within the framework of ECOWAS. He remarked that it was the initiative of the Republic of Togo to have such ministerial meetings to discuss common problems and thanked the other countries for accepting the proposal. The first and second ministerial conference involving the four countries took place in Togo this year and were followed by that which has just closed to draft the three agreements.

Buhari Summit Remarks Reported

AB102255 Lagos NAN in English 1645 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Lagos, Dec 10 (NAN) — The head of state, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, today in Lagos, called for closer cooperation between the customs, police and other law-enforcement agents of Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria to check crime in the four countries.

In an opening remark at the mini-summit meeting of the heads of state of the four West African states, Maj Gen Buhari said that this had become imperative "if we are to succeed in combatting the evil deeds and deliberate mischief of some unpatriotic elements in all our sister states."

The meeting followed several months of negotiations and meetings between ministers of the countries over security matters. According to the head of state, criminals had become sophisticated and daring in their evil ways and were evolving more elaborate methods of cooperation among themselves. "There is no other way open to us but to take them on and defeat them, in the interest of the majority of our law abiding citizens," he said.

Reminding his colleagues that they were working for the social and economic development of their respective countries, the head of state urged them to "move many steps ahead of the criminals," by pooling together their experiences and available resources. Maj Gen Buhari said that the four countries shared a common historical legacy, and should therefore act in concert. He cautioned, however, that in doing so, they should be mindful of the interests of other countries in the West African sub-region and the African Continent. "There are many bricks in every wall. Let us endeavour to make the foundation for regional security and prosperity more solid by our efforts in the sub-region," he said.

The head of state had earlier enumerated what could be gained from a common security arrangement between the four countries, saying "if the criminal realises that he cannot hide in any of the countries after committing a crime, then we can say that the fight against criminals and economic saboteurs is indeed half won." He thanked the Togolese leader, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, whom, he said, was the moving spirit behind the meetings that culminated in the mini-summit.

Maj Gen Buhari also thanked the Ghanaian leader, Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings and President Matthew Kerekou of Benin Republic for their support and creative contributions to the various meetings.

The three visiting heads of state will tonight be guests of Maj Gen Buhari at a dinner at State House, Marina.

Communique Issued

AB102145 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Nigeria and three other West African nations have signed three treaties on security and cooperation in matters relating to extradition and criminal investigation. The heads of state of Nigeria, Ghana, Benin, and Togo also agreed on mutual administrative assistance in the areas of customs, trade, and immigration.

The communique issued at the end of a meeting in Lagos today by Major General Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, President Matthieu Kerekou of

Benin, and President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo called for quick ratification of the treaties by the appropriate national institutions. They noted that the agreements represented a culmination of efforts to consolidate measures aimed at improving the security, economic and social well-being of the peoples of the four countries. The leaders expressed the belief that the measures would contribute in no small way to checking out the notorious activities of unpatriotic nationals of their states.

The heads of state reiterated the objectives of the meeting and stressed that it was not intended to create a rival organization or a subregional unit within the ECOWAS. They expressed the hope that the agreements would serve as veritable instruments for solidifying and strengthening the ECOWAS.

At the end of the summit, the leaders of Ghana, Benin Republic, and Togo expressed gratitude to the Federal Military Government and people of Nigeria for the warm and fraternal hospitality accorded them and members of their entourage.

Speaking this evening at a dinner in honor of the three West African leaders, the head of state, Maj Gen Buhari, said that the Federal Government would give priority attention to the ratification of the treaties.

BENIN

Kerekou Leaves, Defines Framework for Lagos Summit

AB101201 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The quadripartite meeting of the heads of state of Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria opens today in Lagos. Thus, the summit conference of countries of the Gulf of Benin will start in some few hours time. President Kerekou left yesterday afternoon for the Nigerian capital.

The Lagos summit conference falls within the framework of regular consultations between high officials of African countries for the consolidation of relationships and exchange of viewpoints concerning current socioeconomic problems confronting all African countries in particular and the world generally. A short time before his departure yesterday from Cadjehoun Airport, President Kerekou defined the framework of the Lagos conference to Noel Sosonou, who asks him here about the prospects of the Lagos summit:

[Begin recording][Sosonou] Comrade President, you are going to Lagos where a summit conference bringing together the heads of state of Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria is being held. Comrade President, what are your hopes in these sessions?

[Kerekou] Our hopes are high. Nobody, however, needs to speculate on the results of such a conference. This is why, right from the beginning, we are going to tell you quickly in what context the Beninese state party delegation places this quadripartite summit. In fact it is today, Sunday, 9 December 1984, that our party and revolutionary state's delegation is expected in Lagos where it will participate in the deliberations of the conference that will bring together the heads of state of Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, and our country, the People's Republic of Benin. As you know, this quadripartite meeting, at the highest level, is being held 2 weeks after the holding in Lome, the capital of the Togolese Republic, of the seventh ordinary conference of heads of state and governments of ECOWAS member countries.

Under these conditions, the first quadripartite Lagos summit, the first of its kind, will permit us to continue to deliberate in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, make observations, and exchange viewpoints on questions of mutual interest to our respective countries which have already been taken up by our experts, our foreign affairs, interior, and security ministers. These issues of mutual interest particularly relate to the security of our working masses and the strengthening and harmonious development of relations of good neighborliness and mutual assistance in administrative matters.

In fact, in recent years, our peoples and states are more than ever very concerned with the mounting criminal and bandit activities committed in a profligate manner and often with impunity both night and day in our various countries. They are also preoccupied with the adverse effects of the deep-seated world economic crisis of which, of course, we are the first victims, given the dangerous natural disasters that are assuming larger dimensions in our subregion.

We think that it is very necessary and indispensable for us to coordinate our activities in order to efficiently combat these antisocial ills that seriously threaten the security, peace, and future of the peaceful working masses of our urban and rural areas. In addition to this major preoccupation, in Lagos we will together search for ways and means to consolidate and reactivate historical ties of fraternity, friendship, solidarity, and cooperation existing among our peoples and countries on the basis of the principles of nonalignment, equality, mutual respect of sovereignty, reciprocal advantages, and national dignity.

In conclusion, the quadripartite Lagos summit perfectly falls within the framework of effective implementation by Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, and Benin of the relevant decisions of the seventh ordinary meeting of heads of state and governments of ECOWAS member countries held in Lome from 22 to 23 November 1984. This is why the delegation of our vanguard party, the Benin's People's Revolutionary Party, and of our revolutionary state, is leaving Cotonou with the conviction that the first conference of heads of state and government of countries of the Gulf of Benin will lead to positive results, thus responding to the expectations and wishes of the working masses of the West African subregion in general and of Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, and Benin in particular. Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues. [end recording]

BURKINA

Envoy Delivers Diouf Message to Sankara

AB102115 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, this morning received in audience Senegalese Trade Minister Abdourahmane

Toure, who brought a message from President Abdou Diouf of Senegal. Mr Toure was introduced to the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution by his Burkinabe counterpart, Comrade Alain Koeffe. Here is an excerpt of the the interview he granted to the press at the end of the audience:

[Begin Toure recording] I brought a message from President Abdou Diouf to President Sankara. I had the opportunity to tell President Sankara in person about President Abdou Diouf's satisfaction with the privileged and exemplary cooperation between Burkina Faso and Senegal within the framework of the relations existing between the two countries at the bilateral level and at the level of their common organization, I mean the West African Economic Community [CEAO].

Concerning CEAO, I took the opportunity to recall the decisions which were made during the summit of the heads of state in Bamako, and I had the great honor to get President Sankara's views on the ways to implement these decisions. [end recording]

Briefs

Departing Dutch Envoy— The head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, this morning received in audience His Excellency J.N.J.B. Horak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of her majesty, queen of the Netherlands. The Dutch ambassador, who will soon leave the country for good, went to pay a farewell call on the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution. [Excerpt][*Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Dec 84 AB*]

GAMBIA

Libya's Al-Turayki Meets With President Jawara

LD091838 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Banjul, 9 Dec (JANA) Gambian President Dawda Jawara today received Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, who conveyed to him a verbal message from the brother leader of the revolution.

During this meeting, the consolidation of the bilateral relations between the two countries at all levels for the benefit of the two fraternal peoples was emphasized.

President Jawara said that his country sincerely wishes to develop its relations with Jamahiriyah.

Statement Issued on Visit

LD110956 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 19, December 11, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — A press statement was yesterday issued in both Tripoli and Banjul at the end of the visit by secretary of General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau to the Gambia. It reads as follows:

Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki visited Gambia between December 9 and 10 1984.

Dr 'Ali al-Turayki was received by the president of the Republic of Gambia Dawda Jawara. Dr al-Turayki conveyed to him a message from leader of the Great September Revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. During the visit he held talks with his counter number, Gambia's minister of external affairs Lamin Kiti which focused on promoting bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest. Views were also exchanged on a number of issues, related to Africa, the Islamic world as well as important international (?matters).

IVORY COAST

Leader Represented at Franco-African Summit

AB101500 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Mr Simeon Ake, the minister of foreign affairs, is representing the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, at the 11th conference of heads of state of Africa and France.

MALI

PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Arrives in Bamako

AB101141 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun arrived in Bamako this morning on a 3-day official visit. He was welcomed on arrival by the minister of state for economy and planning, Oumar Coulibaly, and the minister of interior, Adbourahamane Maiga, acting for the minister of foreign affairs. Tian Jiyun spoke to our reporter, Yacouba Doumbia, on the purpose of his visit to our country.

[Begin recording] [Tian in Mandarin followed by French translation] My colleagues and I are very happy to pay this friendly and working visit to Mali at the invitation of the Malian Government. The aim of my visit is to deepen our mutual understanding and strengthen our friendship and to exchange views on ways to strengthen economic cooperation between China and Mali. We are convinced that this trip will help to further strengthen the friendly and economic relations between our countries.

[Doumbia] Mr Vice Premier, you are visiting Mali at a time when our country is facing numerous difficulties caused particularly by drought. What can we expect from the Chinese Government to help overcome these problems?

[Tian] We will do everything within our means. We will make an effort to help the Malian people overcome their difficulties. We express our sympathies with the Malian people who are currently facing these temporary difficulties. We will be happy if we could assist the Malian people through our many-faceted cooperation.

[Doumbia] Mr Vice Premier, you have just witnessed the signing of the Lome III Convention in Lome. What do you think of such cooperation between developed and developing countries?

[Tian] The success achieved is due to the efforts of the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific] countries, and we hope that this convention will play an important role in promoting South-South cooperation and the North-South dialogue. We wish to express our warmest congratulations for the success of this conference. [end recording]

Meets Traore, Comments

AB101145 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Statement by PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun after audience with President Moussa Traore in Bamako on 9 December — recorded in Mandarin with French translation]

[Text] In spite of his heavy schedule, his excellency the president of the republic received us a short while ago. On behalf of my colleagues, and in my own name, I wish to express our sincere thanks to his excellency the president. We had a very friendly discussion with the president. I conveyed the cordial greetings of the Chinese Government to his excellency the president, and, on behalf of the president of the PRC, Li Xiannian, I extended an invitation to him to pay a visit to China. We examined the friendly relations existing between the Chinese and Malian peoples. We both expressed satisfaction with the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Mali.

During our discussions, the two parties agreed to make every effort toward the strengthening of the friendship between the two countries and the economic cooperation between China and Mali. We conveyed to the president the expression of sympathy of our people to the Malian people, who are presently passing through a difficult period, and we pledged our readiness to contribute within our means toward the efforts made by the Malian people to overcome the temporary difficulties facing them.

Moussa Traore Leaves for Franco-African Summit

AB101242 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The president of the republic, General Moussa Traore, leaves Bamako in less than 1 hour, that is, at 0800 for Bujumbura. He will participate in the deliberations of the 11th conference of heads of state from France and Africa from 11 to 12 December.

NIGER

Kountche Meets With Libyan Foreign Secretary

LD080335 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] President Seyni Kountche of Niger has praised the efforts made by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the service of African causes and its unlimited backing for the African liberation movements that fight the racist regimes in southern Africa. [sentence as heard] During his meeting with the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau in Niamey yesterday, President Kountche affirmed his country's readiness to promote and strengthen its relations with the Jamahiriyah in all areas.

In the talks held in the Niger capital yesterday between the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau and the Niger foreign minister, it was stressed that action was needed in order to promote cooperation and ensure the implementation of the agreements concluded between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Niger.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau yesterday had a meeting in the capital of Burkina Faso with the foreign ministers of Burkina Faso and Ghana. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and ways and means of strengthening cooperation existing between the Jamahiriyah and these two states.

JANA said that during this meeting committees were set up charged with studying cooperation in various fields. There was also a review of the recent developments on the African Continent and international issues of common concern.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau arrived in Ouagadougou yesterday as part of his tour of African countries.

NIGERIA

U.S.-Black Africa Relations 'Never Been Worse'

AB101730 Lagos International Service in English 1430 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] A former Nigerian head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, has said that relations between the United States and black Africa have never been worse than under President Ronald Reagan. Gen Obasanjo stated this in an article published in Washington in the nonpartisan quarterly magazine, *FOREIGN POLICY*.

He said that cooperation between the United States and African states was closer during the Namibian independence negotiations from 1977 to 1980. The former Nigerian leader said the period since Mr Reagan took over in January 1981 had been the worst years in 3 decades of U.S.-African relations and blamed Washington for the chill.

He was particularly critical of President Reagan's South African policy and called on the American leader to increase pressure on Pretoria to end its apartheid policies.

Gen Obasanjo, who is a member of the independent international disarmament commission, attended the recent 4-day meeting of the board in Chicago, the United States.

TIMES Condemns 'Unprovoked Campaign' by U.S.
AB101149 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* strongly condemns the latest unprovoked campaign against Nigeria by the United States. It observes that for quite some time now the United States have been focusing on the alleged criminal activities of Nigerians. While the *TIMES* appeals to Nigerians in the country to obey the laws of the land, it advises the United States to respect the relations between the two countries.

China Urged To End 'Ambivalent Stand' on S. Africa
AB101550 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Although Nigeria and China formally established diplomatic relations in 1971, it will not be an overstatement to say that the relationship between the two countries dates further back in view of their identical national goals and aspirations. Nigeria and China fall within the so-called Third World, and both countries shared a common colonial experience which cost them a lot of national sacrifice before they gained their independence. Both countries pursue a nonaligned foreign policy and are opposed to imperialism and colonialism. The similarities between both nations have also helped to strengthen their relationship.

While Nigeria in terms of population is the largest developing country in Africa, China is the largest one in Asia. It will therefore be to the advantage of both countries to learn from each other the strong points to offset any weakness. This they can do by supplying each other's needs and carrying out economic and technological cooperation in diversified forms, for this will not only help to strengthen the Sino-Nigerian relationship but also to promote the development of South-South cooperation.

There is no gainsaying the fact that since China made diplomatic incursions into Africa, she has done a lot in terms of aid to needy African countries. Tanzania and Zimbabwe are typical examples of African countries that have gained tremendously from China's generosity. Since the North-South dialogue is still marking time due to boycotts by some of the developed nations, it becomes all the more urgent and imperative for these two African and Asian giants to strengthen South-South cooperation, for a healthy and progressive Sino-Nigerian relationship will prepare other Third World countries to intensify their bilateral relations. This will enhance South-South cooperation and strengthen the economic might of the Third World countries. It will also go a long way to improve their position in the ongoing North-South negotiations.

Nigerians are just too familiar with China's assistance to this country, especially in the field of sports. It will even be more appreciated if China can extend her agrarian successs to this country so that we cannot only feed ourselves but also some of our starving African brothers and sisters. If China with more than a quarter of the world's population can feed its people adequately, Nigeria in particular and Africa in general will like to know how the Chinese are able to do it. This is where China must come out boldly to help its Third World friends.

It is pertinent to state for a hitch-free Sino-Nigerian relationship, China must stop its ambivalent stand over the South African issue. This is so because China has been reluctant to aid liberation movements in Africa that are close to the Soviet Union.

China must remember the proverbial saying that a drowning man can grab a snake in his bid for survival. The war against colonialism and apartheid is to Africans a war of survival and must not be viewed from the power game of the superpowers. Africans need aid to wipe out these twin evils from the continent and anywhere such aid comes from is acceptable.

Since China has shared its parochial experience with nearly all African countries, we expect unequivocal support from her as far as colonialism and apartheid are concerned. This is not to say that China has not given support to Africa on these issues. In short, both at the United Nations and other international fora, China has always been on the side of Africa. What we are emphasizing here is that as a trusted friend, we expect more from her and we hope extraneous matters will not cloud her support for Africa, especially when it comes to evils like colonialism and apartheid which she was once a victims of.

It is hoped that with the recent visit of the Chinese vice premier to this country, Sino-Nigeria relationship will enter a more understanding and amicable path.

Military Delegation Leaves for Western Europe
AB101132 Lagos NAN in English 1426 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Lagos, Dec. 9 (NAN) — The chief of air staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, yesterday led a five-man delegation on a 10-day working visit to Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and France. The chief of air staff and his entourage will visit military installations and hold discussions with their hosts.

Naval Weapons Systems Call for 'High Caliber Officers'
AB101240 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, says high caliber officers are needed to man the sophisticated weapons systems recently acquired by the Nigerian Navy. Announcing this in Jos, Plateau State, Rear Admiral Aikhomu disclosed that the Navy had introduced command appointment and promotion examinations for junior officers.

The chief of Naval Staff, who was addressing the first graduates of the Navy Junior Division Staff Course, advised the officers to improve on the foundations laid at Jaje by reading and studying maritime operations and martial subjects to enrich their experience. Forty officers passed out from the course which lasted 5 months.

Liquified Natural Gas FMG 'Priority Project'

AB102300 Lagos NAN in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Calabar, Dec 10 (NAN) — The minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, has said that the liquifed natural gas (LNG) is a priority project of the Federal Military Government.

Speaking when he visited the Cross River governor, Colonel Dan Archibong, in Calabar on Saturday, the minister said that the government was determined to execute the project because it was not only a major source of revenue but also a foreign exchange earner.

Prof David West said that with prudent management, the economy could accommodate the project, adding that it would not be improper for the government to invite reputable interested partners for its execution. He said that the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Company] had received applications from companies and individuals for the establishment of refineries but that the government was not thinking in that direction.

The minister, who was on tour of Ashland Oil installations in Cross River, has since left for Izombe in Imo.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Leaves for Summit in Bujumbura

AB101338 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] President Abdou Diouf left Dakar today for Bujumbura where he will take part in the French-African summit conference. The head of state is accompanied by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall.

PLP Wants Cancellation of Election Results

AB102135 Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Dakar, 8 Dec (AFP) — The People's Liberation Party (PLP — Popular Opposition Party) has filed a request for the cancellation of the Senegalese municipal and rural elections of 25 November because of irregularities, according to Babacar Niang, PLP leader, during a press conference on Friday in Dakar. He said that his request was based on 47 cases of fraud detected in the districts where his party had presented or had the intention of presenting candidates.

The PLP said that the elections were full of fraud: the expulsion of delegates of opposition parties from polling booths, the biased attitude of administrative authorities and chairmen of voting offices, and the retention of cards were involved Mr Niang pointed out.

In the November elections, a one-round election by absolute majority was won by the incumbent Socialist Party with 97.7 percent of the votes cast. The PLP, which presented candidates in 4 of the 317 districts and 337 rural communities, obtained 1.40 percent of the votes cast.

TOGO

President Eyadema Addresses Lome III Session

AB102030 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Speech by President General Gnassingbe Eyadema at the signing ceremony of Lome III Convention on 8 December — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers; Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific [ACP] countries; Mr Chairman of the EEC Commission; Mr Speaker of the European Parliament; Mr Speaker of the Consultative Assembly; Messrs ministers leading the delegations; excellencies ambassadors; distinguished guests; ladies and gentlemen; militants of the Togolese revolution. For the third time in a row, our capital has the honor of welcoming in its own way the worthy plenipotentiaries who have come to sign the historic Lome Convention on behalf of your states and organizations. On behalf of the Togolese people, their party, the Togolese People's Rally, my government, and on my own behalf, my first word will be a cordial welcome to you all in Lome and our thanks for accepting our invitation to sign this convention for the third time on the Togolese soil.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to the various speakers for their nice words about my country and me. Lastly, I would like to hail the presence among us of the PRC vice premier who took the opportunity of his official visit to Togo to attend the signing ceremony of the convention. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, it would be superfluous to take stock of the merits and achievements of this cooperation tool. The very fact that we have reaffirmed our willingness three times successively to stay together is a proof of its efficiency. I would simply like to look back to measure the road walked by the world since our last meeting in Lome in 1979. Such a retrospective look gives us no other feeling than worry. Worry in the face of the magnitude of the world economic crisis; worry in the face of the selfishness and indifference of rich countries; worry in the face of the suffering of the poor nations; and worry lastly in the face of the inability of mankind to find appropriate solutions to these ills.

As you are aware, when we went deep into the economic crisis in the seventies, we thought we would get over it by the beginning of this decade. What disenchantment it was for us to realize that our countries were settling into a paralyzing economic slump, if not forever, at least for a long time. The development of most of our countries was henceforth checked. Our development has been brought to a standstill due to the considerable indebtedness of our states resulting from our developmental efforts in the past decade and aggravated by the soaring interest rates coupled with the fluctuation of the major currencies, especially the dollar.

As you know, the scanty resources derived from the exportation of our raw materials at gradually falling prices can hardly cover the payment of interest on our loans. The efforts to clean up our finances and the huge sacrifices made by our peoples to bear the

drastic measures of reorganization and recovery have proved insufficient to cure our sufferings, which have been compounded by the aftermaths of the persistent drought affecting sub-Saharan African countries.

It is under these circumstances that the mechanisms of the Lome Convention have proved ineffective and insufficient at times, at a period when wishful resolutions to make moves in favor of the Third World remain a dead letter. If nothing serious is done today to remedy the situation, I am afraid that the gulf will continue to widen between the countries of the South and those of the North. It is therefore time the developed countries in general, and those of Europe in particular, should in our relations uphold more noble principles for our common destiny and the mutual interests of our peoples. It is on these principles that the Lome Convention is already based and they must henceforth lead us in our search for a new, equitable world order.

In the immediate future, we deem it extremely urgent to take more efficient measures than ever before to reduce the weight of the public debts in the Third World. As a matter of fact, the only effect of the mechanisms set up both at the level of international monetary institutions and within the framework of the Paris or London Clubs is to put to sleep the patients, that is, our economies, without being able to cure them.

What we find most appropriate to do is to design measures including the pure cancellation of certain debts if necessary. In this regard, a frank and objective dialogue must be established between the debtor and the creditor countries. Such a dialogue can be in the form of a new North-South conference under the aegis of the United Nations, the IMF, and the World Bank.

Meanwhile, the idea of creating a special fund within the framework of the World Bank for the revival of the economies of the hardest hit African countries seems a fortunate initiative which our European partners should encourage. Ladies and gentlemen, in this world of egoism and lack of understanding where the voices of the poor are far from being heard, the Third World countries must first count on their own forces. [applause]

Even though we stretch out a hand toward the richer countries through the Lome Convention, it seems to me that we must stretch another hand to our other brothers with the same conditions. I mean that we must design ways and means to increase South-South cooperation, and especially among ACP countries. In this connection, 5 years ago in this very hall I put forward the idea of creating a chamber of commerce or any other body likely to help revive the exchanges among our countries. I think it is high time this idea be made a reality, because it is by forming a homogeneous group among us that the North-South dialogue, through a transfer of technologies, can further enhance our production. But such a transfer cannot be achieved without our own efforts.

We, Third World countries, must set the example by warding off all threats of armed conflicts between our states. We must therefore avoid siding with systems which could lead us into international conflicts. [applause] I therefore invite you to desist from settling disputes by way of war so that huge resources will not be diverted from their original goals to enrich arms producers. This is why in each region our states must seek to strengthen friendship and good-neighborliness. These constitute a good remedy against misunderstanding and distrust which often create conflicts between people.

For its part, Togo is alive to all these realities and makes it a duty to safeguard at all costs peace and security both internationally and externally. It is only under these circumstances that it believes it can provide its people with the minimum of happiness, which they can rightfully hope for. [applause] It is a message of peace, progress, prosperity, and solidarity that I am sending to the governments and peoples of European, African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries so that ACP-EEC friendship, solidarity, and international cooperation may long last. [applause]

Eyadema Receives French Delegation 8 Dec

AB101650 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The head of state received in audience several high-ranking officials who arrived in Lome to attend the meeting of the Lome III Convention. He received a French delegation yesterday at the presidential palace, including Claude Cheysson, minister plenipotentiary of the French Government; Christian Nucci, minister delegate for development; and Michel Chatelais, French ambassador to Togo.

Claude Cheysson and Christian Nucci left Lome yesterday after the signing of the Lome III Convention.

New French Foreign Minister Stops in Lome

AB102110 Paris AFP in French 0932 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Lome, 9 Dec (AFP) — Roland Dumas, the new French external relations minister, made a stopover in Lome early this morning on his way to Kinshasa where he is expected to join French President Francois Mitterrand who has been visiting Zaire since yesterday. The minister underlined the importance of the third Lome Convention signed yesterday in the Togolese capital between the 65 African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries and the EEC and expressed happiness about its success, to which he greatly contributed in his capacity as the minister of European affairs. France, he stressed, was at the head of negotiations which enabled the Lome III Convention to become a reality, especially in the provision of the financial package (8.5 billion European Currency Units or $6.4 million).

The French minister was met at the airport by his Togolese counterpart, Atsou Koffi Amega.

ANGOLA

Economic Cooperation Pact Signed with PRC

MB100933 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and China signed an economic cooperation agreement in Luanda today. The agreement is a result of talks during the visit to the People's Republic of Angola by Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Speaking at the signing, the Chinese official said:

[Begin Tuobin recording in Chinese with Portuguese translation] The signing of this economic cooperation and many other protocols between the People's Republic of Angola and the PRC open a new chapter for the development of economic and commercial relations between the two countries. I am certain that the signing of this cooperation agreement will greatly promote the development of economic and technical relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government will make greater efforts to promote trade exchanges. I would also like to thank my Angolan comrades for their efforts and work toward the signing of this agreement. [end recording]

In reply, Ismael Martins, Angolan minister of foreign trade, who led our delegation, said:

[Begin Martins recording] I would first like to express our great satisafaction with the fact that we have now been able to welcome a Chinese delegation led by Comrade Zheng Tuobin to the People's Republic of Angola. I would also like to express my gratitude to Comrade Tuobin, because he was the one who welcomed us in Beijing, where we made the first steps toward fulfilling or implementing our goal, which is the strengthening of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

The documents which we have just signed, namely the agreement on cooperation and lines of credit and the protocol on our talks, are invaluable instruments that will enable us to move steadily toward our objective. We identified areas of cooperation. We signed a finance agreement. During the visit the comrade vice minister was able to discuss concrete aspects of a possible cooperation with Angolan officials. In short, we have clarified how to exploit the great potential for cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola [as heard]. [end recording]

Concluding his statement, the Angolan foreign trade minister added that we are a country under attack. We must wage an undeclared, but real, war. Thus, we must make efforts to develop an economy to serve the people by using the resources that we have. The Chinese official met yesterday with Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

85 Government Employees Killed By UNITA in Huambo

MB101251 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] UNITA murdered 85 government workers in Longonjo, Huambo Province, from last Friday and Saturday. An ANGOP dispatch says UNITA, a puppet organization in the pay of Pretoria, attacked Longonjo, a municipality in Huambo Province, and massacred its residents. Incapable of facing the Armed Forces, that bandit gang finds the peasant population to be an easy target. The Armed Forces will continue their combat against UNITA until it is destroyed.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Member Says No Nationalization

MB071109 Windhoek The WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] No government in Namibia, not even SWAPO, would be in a position to institute a policy of nationalisation. This point was made by a SWAPO member, Mr Anton Lubowski, at a meeting of the Namibia Educational Forum last night.

Mr Lubowski, speaking on "Namibia: 100 Years of Colonialism", said "no government here would have the manpower to take over nationalisation. There would just not be enough people to run the shops. Not even Mugabe's done it."

Mr Lubowski stressed any government would have to deal with the realities of the situation. "No government can divorce itself from SA [South Africa]," he said referring to SA's control of the territory's economy and basic infrastructure. "Obviously SWAPO will lessen dependence on SA, but it will take time."

Mr Lubowski outlined Namibia's colonial history in terms of phases of resistance and said the fourth phase, which started with the birth of the national liberation movement, was the final and "most decisive phase".

SWAPO would never participate in "the South African sponsored call by the Multiparty Conference to participate in their bogus deliberations," he said. "We will not be part of any government that is not internationally recognised and even less will we participate in a government while the coloniser SA is still in overall control."

While we were currently in "an hour of national peril" it was also a time of "national opportunity".

"We are still caught in a seemingly unending struggle for nationhood and the human right to govern ourselves." He called on all "peaceloving people" to strengthen their unity and to consolidate their resistance. "A 100 years of domination was enough, we want no more," he concluded.

SWAPO Appeals to FRG To Mediate Namibian Independence

LD071739 Hamburg DPA in German 1643 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Saarbruecken, 7 Dec (DPA) — The Namibian independence movement South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] has appealed to the federal government in Bonn to take on a mediating role in favor of the independence of former German South-West Africa, now administered by South Africa. In an interview with Saarlaendischer Rundfunk, SWAPO European Affairs spokesman Anton Lubowski said that it is entirely up to the West, through its present conduct and future development aid following independence, whether a SWAPO government in Windhoek will turn toward the East.

Already in 1963-64 the West, through its own taciturnity, forces SWAPO to procure arms to fight against South Africa in the East. Lubowski: "However, this does not mean that the red flag of Moscow will be hoisted in Windhoek if SWAPO takes over the government. A lot depends on the West. If the West fails once more and is not prepared to offer help, then a SWAPO government will have no alternative but to turn to the East."

The SWAPO representative stressed in the interview his independence movement's willingness to negotiate with South Africa both on a cease-fire and on the arrangements for Namibia's independence. He is convinced that SWAPO is also prepared to make concessions to solve the problem of supervising free elections. An edited version of the interview was made available to DPA.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Comments on Protests in U.S.

MB091145 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 84 p 13

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Roelof Botha by correspondent Jean Le May; date and place not given]

[Text] The surge of anti-apartheid protest in Washington have not fazed the man who carries the can in Pretoria: South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha. He's seen it all before, he says, in the 1950s (when he was a young diplomat in Sweden) and in the 1960s, when he was in the United States.

In those decades, anti-apartheid lobbies in Europe and the U.S. peaked as the National Party government secured its laager and reinforced its race laws. The difference now, as Mr Botha described it in a wide-ranging interview this week, is that those laws are now being relaxed — at great political cost to the National Party — and the laager has been breached: South Africa is well on the way to making peace with its neighbours.

As for politics inside South Africa, Mr Botha is hopeful, but not complacent. There will be hardships and "further turbulence" — he brushed off the detention of trade union leaders under this heading — but he is convinced that there are more "moderate" blacks who support the NP's style of reform than radicals who do not.

He also thinks that both black and white in South Africa need to "sober up". But he ducked the question of whether the government was talking to the real leaders, replying with a long, philosophic dissertation on the distance in light-years between South African political perceptions.

Mr Botha is anything but gloomy. In fact, he rather brushed off the U.S. anti-apartheid protests, too.

Reports of pressure on President Reagan from two influential Republican senators — Richard Lugar and Nancy Kassebaum — to abandon his constructive engagement policy towards South Africa were in the headlines that morning, but they appeared to leave South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs cold.

The same people objected to the Nkomati Accord — they said it entrenched apartheid," he said — and anyone who has had any contact at all with Mr Botha knows that he feels about the Nkomati Accord the way a tigress feels about the her cubs.

Within the Republican Party, he said, "there are House representatives with leanings far to the left of Texas Democrats. People in South Africa tend to think of Republicans as conservatives. In fact many are far to the left of southern Democrats. When I was in the U.S. many of South Africa's best friends were southern Democrats."

Mr Botha has no doubts about the reasons for the renewed anti-South African protests. "As soon as we look like achieving peace and stability on our borders, South Africa's enemies will look for new fronts on which to attack us," he said. "In my opinion, the American protests flow from frustration."

Mr Botha has a point: the American anti-apartheid protest lobbies peaked under the Kennedy and Carter administrations, and while the U.S. observes the arms and oil embargo, and there are restrictions on other exports, up to now the U.S. has always avoided taking the final step — economic sanctions. Instead, there is substantial American investment in South Africa — which has however fallen slightly in the past year or two.

This being so, the protest lobbies have angled their attack on disinvestment. And this — unlike the political protests — does worry Mr Botha. "The reasonable approach of the 'peaceful change option' is almost more dangerous than the hard-core, violent approach," he said.

"I believe that the ANC is behind the demonstrators at the South African Embassy in Washington — although they probably don't realise it. It is difficult to deal with because while no reasonable people will support violence, all civilized people can support peaceful change. So they call for disinvestment, not realising that the end result in this country could be violence, too."

Mr Botha cited the fact that a growing number of influential blacks, including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the once-influential Soweto Committee of Ten, had come down against disinvestment.

In this context, Mr Botha insisted that in talking to "moderates" the South African Government was talking to the real black

leaders. He drew encouragement for a peaceful political solution in South Africa from his experience with Mozambique, he said.

"Before the signing of the Nkomati Accord, there was a conflict situation" — in fact, the army and air force were knocking the hell out of Maputo every time a bomb exploded in South Africa — "and things looked really bad," said Mr Botha. "We had been warned at the United Nations that we were facing economic sanctions by our friends. It could have blown up into a serious international confrontation. We sent Mozambique a telegram saying that we would continue attacking them, in spite of the sanctions threat, every time a bomb exploded in South Africa. We said it was better to face sanctions, and stand alone in the world, than to give in."

Suddenly, both sides realised there was more to lose than to gain by continuing the conflict. "Honestly, what happened was that suddenly we sobered up — both of us, South Africa and Mozambique. And that led to Nkomati. "This is an encouragement to me that the same sobering-up process can take place in South Africa. Both black and white need to sober up."

But the sobering-up was not going to take place without "further turbulence", he warned. "There is a growing consensus of moderate opinion and at the same time growing emotionalism on the part of the radicals, both right and left. "But I believe that the majority wants a peaceful solution. Our difficulty is — now that we are trying to play it right — that every effort will be made to keep us apart."

Asked to comment on well-substantiated reports that the government was talking to radical black groups, Mr Botha asked: "What is radical?" There were distances measurable in light years between the differing perceptions within the South African political spectrum, he said.

He did not answer the question, but seized on a comment that the Geneva talks (on a settlement in Zimbabwe) were said to have failed because black nationalists were not consulted.

"In the light of African history, there is no solution in merely reaching agreements," he said. "Look at the Lancaster House Agreement — it is now a dead letter. There is no way even if no whites had been involved, in which any agreement could have been made which would have covered power-sharing between Mugabe and Nkomo."

Mr Botha quoted enthusiastically from Professor Gwendolen Carter who at one time was regarded as leading expert on South Africa. On several occasions she was refused visas to visit South Africa. Prof Carter, it appears, once commented: "In Africa, there can be no power-sharing — only seizure of power" and Mr Botha approved heartily of this concept.

"Both the left and the right are going to try to tear us apart and we are all going to have to pay a political price before a solution is reached," Mr Botha said. "The National Party has already paid part of that price — don't tell me there was anything cosmetic about the Primrose result. "But that is what politics is all about. General Smuts was once asked what the first duty of a politican was and his response was: "To retain his seat."

There would be many hardships to be overcome, he said, and — quoting from a speech he made in West Germany recently — "overcoming them would enrich our lives and strengthen our commitment to a just balance of the rights and interests of all our communities and peoples."

The question was: who was going to decide on that balance? "We — the government — will have to. We will have to do it through discussions, agreements, wrestling — I know it can be done. I've seen it done. Who would have thought, only two years ago, that we could have reached an agreement with a communist country?"

Government Will Not Allow Others To Prescibe Decisions

LD102314 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, says decisions about reforms and about security matters are taken in South Africa by the South African Government, founded on what it believed to be in the interests of the country. He was responding to a statement by President Ronald Reagan of the United States that he was persuading South Africa to change through quiet diplomacy.

Mr Botha said South Africa did not allow foreign elements to prescribe to it, least of all by the demonstrations and radical actions of pressure groups abroad. Mr Botha said the South African Government was growing tired of the avoidance strategy of pressure groups, particularly in the United States. Mr Botha said these pressure groups knew full well that 14,000 people died of hunger in Africa every year but did nothing to prevent or relieve these tragic circumstances.

They granted themselves the liberty of criticizing South Africa, knowing too that all the people of South Africa were better off by far than those in the rest of Africa. The foreign minister said that that was why their demonstrations made no impression on the South African Government. Rather, their actions were regarded with disdain because of the inherent falsehoods that they demonstrated

Police Withdraw Detention Orders, Some Face Charges

Some Detainees To Be Rearrested

MB101155 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1147 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 10, SAPA — Some of the people whose Section 28 detention orders were withdrawn today would be rearrested and would appear in the Durban Magistrates Court today, a police spokesman has said in Pretoria. According to a brief police statement earlier today, all notices in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act — providing for 6-months detention without trial — had been "withdrawn" and those issued but not served against the Durban Three and a fourth person "cancelled."

Approached for further details and comment, Colonel Jaap Venter, head of the Police Liaison Division, referred to the "withdrawn" notices and said: "Some of those persons will be arrested and will appear in the Magistrates Court in Durban today."

This, in accordance with the original police statement, meant those who had been in custody but were due for release today, he confirmed. Colonel Venter said he could not give further details.

The Durban Three: Mr Archie Gumede, president of the United Democratic Front; Mr Billy Nair, of the Natal Indian Congress; and Mr Paul David, chairman of the Release Mandela Committee in Natal, are apparently therefore excluded from the possibility of arrest.

6 Charged, Denied Bail
MB101817 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1812 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Durban, Dec 10, SAPA — Six freshly-released detainees appeared in the Durban Magistrates Court today charged with high treason. At the brief in-camera hearing they were denied bail and remanded in custody of December 21.

They were among about a dozen United Democratic Front, Natal Indian Congress [NIC], Transvaal Indian Congress, Stayaway Committee and Azanian Peoples Organization representatives released from detention today.

The six who appeared on the treason charges and charges in terms of the Internal Security Act include three of the original six men who took refuge in the British Consulate in Durban but were detained again in October when they left the Consulate premises.

They are Mr Mewar Ramgobin, UDF treasurer, Mr George Sewpersadh, NIC member, and Mr M.J. Naidoo, NIC member and UDF executive. They were arrested after being released from Pietermaritzburg prison today.

The other three were released in Johannesburg, in terms of the South African police's decision to release all people being held in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act, which provides for six months detention. They are Dr Essop Jassat, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr Curtis Nkondo, and Mr Aubrey Mokoena, all UDF members.

The SAP announced today — International Human Rights Day — that all Section 28 detainees were to be freed, but in a statement 2 hours later said some of the people released would be arrested and would appear in court. The police have not named all the people released, but they were thought to number 11 or 12.

The detention orders police have been unable to serve against the three men still holding out in the British Consulate in Durban have been cancelled but the men were still in the Consulate tonight, and the building was under police surveillance. The men risk arrest and charge outside the building. [sentence as received]

The second police statement today said the "some of those persons against whom notices have been withdrawn or cancelled will be arrested."

Indian Congress Leader Comments
MB101113 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Transvaal Indian Congress Vice President Dr R.A.M. Saloojee says detentions without trial show that South Africa's security laws are futile. Saloojee's comments were made shortly after he was freed from security police detention this morning.

[Begin recording] [Saloojee] It is a relief to be out from the monotony and the frustration of those walls after nearly 3 months and about 18 to 20 days. The security laws are basically designed to keep people, you know, to, how shall I say, [word indistinct] people's ideas and attitudes and hitting out against the repression that is in the country.

[Unidentified interviewer] Will it have this effect on you?

[Saloojee] No. I believe that, you know, I have made a commitment and I believe in what I stood for, and I think I have not committed a crime in that sense, and therefore I do not think that my future action would in any way be altered as a result of this particular detention. [end recording]

UDF Comments on Release
MB101215 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Dec 10, SAPA — Detention orders against the "Durban Six" have been withdrawn, the United Democratic Front [UDF] announced at a press conference in Johannesburg today. "The withdrawal of the orders against the consulate three must be aimed at improving relations between South Africa and Britain," Mr Mosiuoa "Terror" Lekota, press secretary of the UDF, told SAPA today.

Meanwhile, in a statement released at the UDF press conference today, the front said the release of all detainees recently was "calculated to accord credibility to the constructive engagement policy of the Reagan administration."

"Recent developments have revealed an increasing and direct control by the United States Government of the southern African region via the nationalist government," the statement said.

It said that "since the August (Coloured and Indian) elections, the continuing rejection of, and resignations from the black local authorities, the response of the workers to the stayaway call, and the simmering resistance of our people in the townships, is an indication that only the release of our peoples leaders and the dismantling of apartheid will bring about peace in this country.

"In this context, the threats of the Minister of Law and Order (Mr Louis le Grange), at the Transvaal National Party Congress, could not have been more misdirected. The UDF received a clear

mandate from the people in August and in the aftermath. We are determined to faithfully execute that mandate until apartheid is banned from the face of South Africa," the statement said.

The front "counted in its favor" the international support displayed by the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the former South African Council of Churches general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the "resolutions of the United Nations, and the growing demands of progressive humanity for an urgent and immediate peaceful resolution of South Africa's problems"

Durban 3 Decide To Leave British Consulate

British Want Men Out

MB110737 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The Durban Consulate drama should end today. Detention notices from which the three United Democratic Front leaders were sheltering were withdrawn by the South African Government yesterday, clearing the way for the men to leave the British mission. But as Carmel Rickard reports, the men are not sure that authorities will not take action against them.

[Rickard] The Consulate sit-in was expected to end yesterday with the news that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange had withdrawn all detention notices, and since last night talks were still on the go between the three, their lawyers, and British officials from Durban and Pretoria. Now it seems likely that the sit-in will end within the next 24 hours.

Yesterday afternoon, the wives and children of the three waited outside the offices to see them but, by 2015, were told that they would not be allowed in at least until the three gave certain undertakings, probably a guarantee to leave, although this was not confirmed. Relatives feel sure that the three will be arrested as they leave and that they will then be charged jointly with the six who appeared in court yesterday for alleged high treason. This impression tends to be confirmed by the continuing round-the-clock watch by security police outside the building. [end recording]

[Announcer] British officials have made their standpoint on the Consulate issue quite clear. They want the three fugitives to leave at once. Embassy official John Hedley says they have no grounds for staying at the consulate any longer.

[Begin Hedley recording] We have made it clear from the start of [word indistinct] that we would wish the South Africans in the Consulate to leave voluntarily. Until yesterday they were facing detention without trial if they did leave. When it was on the basis of the British Government's opposition to the practice of detention without trial they were allowed to stay there. Now, since yesterday, of course, the situation has changed fundamentally and we expect the three South Africans still in the Consulate to leave at once. [end recording]

Durban Fugitives Undecided

MB111031 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The three anti-apartheid activists in the British Consulate in Durban have not decided whether to leave their shelter. The British Government is urging them to leave now that authorities in South Africa have withdrawn detention notices against them.

A Natal Indian Congress official, Zac Yacoob, says meetings will be held all day with representatives of the British Government who are in Durban. Yacoob says there is concern that the men will be charged with high treason, like the three former Consulate fugitives who were charged along with three other activists yesterday.

[Begin Yacoob recording] The matter is complicated by the fact that the withdrawals of the notices do not really mean that the people are actually going to be set free. The sting in the tail is a treason charge, which may or may be hanging over the heads of the people in the Consulate — a charge in respect of which there was apparently no evidence 4 months ago, otherwise charges would have been laid; a charge in respect of which the police refuse to state their clear intentions at this point in time, and a charge which carries the death penalty, which makes the withdrawal of the notices somewhat nonsensical. It is these weighty issues that the three in the Consulate have to carefully consider. [end recording]

Decide To Leave 'Tomorrow'

MB111543 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1541 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 11, SAPA The three United Democratic Front dissidents seeking refuge in the British Consulate in Durban for the past three months are to leave the Consulate premises tomorrow, a spokeswoman for the Natal Indian Congress has confirmed.

SADF Chief, Defense Minister Urge Vigilance

MB100905 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0852 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 10, SAPA — Developments in southern Africa appeared to be promising and held out hope for the future but the South African Defence Force had to remain vigilant and prepared despite this optimism, the SADF chief, General Constand Viljoen, has said in his Christmas message.

Writing in the latest edition of the SADF magazine *PARATUS*, he said: "Our enemies are not about to throw in the towel and disappear from the scene without putting up some kind of fight and we would be naive to sit back and claim that the job is done, the fight is won."

There were quite a few examples in the histories of revolutionary wars where negotiations had only been used to gain time to recover from military setbacks. South Africa's Armed Forces,

therefore, had to remain psychologically and operationally prepared, Gen Viljoen said.

In his Christmas message, also in *PARATUS*, the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said the important constitutional milestones achieved during 1984 would only "urge our enemies to greater efforts in their desperate attempts to sabotage evolutionary solutions." The solution to South Africa's problems lay within the people themselves and the government relied on the SADF, among others, for stability and a strong position from which it could work towards solutions, he said.

Minister Denies Rumor of 'Large Group' Resettlement

MB101954 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says rumors which are circulating about the resettlement of a large group of blacks are untrue. Dr Viljoen said in a statement issued in Pretoria, that a limited number of squatters living illegally on private farms, without the permission of the owners, would be settled on land belonging to the South African Development Trust at (Waaihoek) in the Ladysmith District of Natal. They were being offered permanent lawful residence at a nominal annual rental of 1 rand.

Dr Viljoen also said talks were being continued with certain black communities in the Transvaal and Natal to obtain acceptable alternative settlements for them. The areas where they would be resettled would mainly be in areas adjacent to or within the national states of the people to which they belong.

Broederbond Split, New Afrikaner Movement Formed

MB091215 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] The once-powerful Afrikaner Broederbond has finally split — and a new movement, a second Broederbond — is being set up by a conspiracy of conservative Afrikaners to intensify their attack on the government's constitutional reform initiatives.

The new movement will set out to draw the cultural support of all Afrikaner right-wing political groups as a means of creating a new power base not only to rally support for the cause of white freedom, but to topple the existing Broederbond from within. Many of the founder members of the new order are themselves former Broederbonders who quit this year in the wake of bitter political differences over the National Party's constitutional reform plans. Many have already been sworn in and it is believed that the movement will officially launched within the next few months.

Among those behind the creation of the new order are some Conservative Party MPS, members of the highly-secretive Ruiterwag — the junior Broederbond — the Afrikanervolkswag, established this year by Professor Carel Boshoff who was ousted last year as chairman of the Broederbond, Herstigte Nasionale Party supporters, and members of other right-wing political groups.

One of the prime movers is said to be Mr Kallie van der Merwe, who led the initial split in the ranks of the Broederbond earlier this year. Mr van der Merwe, an East Rand engineer, was the head of the so-called Committee of Ten which walked out after the AB refused to call a meeting of its head committee to discuss the government's constitutional proposals. As a result, Mr van der Merwe and his nine fellow Broeders distributed a letter to the AB's 14,000 memmbers countrywide, inviting them to join Prof Boshoff's Afrikanervolkswag.

The new movement is expected to align itself unofficially with the Conservative Party, although some CP MPs are known to be opposed to the formation of yet another secret Afrikaner society. One of them, Mr Koos van der Merwe, the MP for Jeppe, said yesterday he had never been a member of the AB and would not join any organisation that operated in secret.

However, other CP MPs, including Mr Casper Uys and Mr Tom Langley, are said to have given their full support to the new movement. Yesterday Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, the CP deputy leader, said he was not officially aware of the new moves, but said he would support its objectives even if he did not become a member. The new society will also be open to English-speakers.

It comes only a few months after Dr Andries Treurnicht, the CP leader and a former chairman of the Broederbond, resigned from the secret society, followed by the resignation of all the Conservative Party's MPs, and at least 200 ordinary members who quit in August. The formation of the new movement is seen by observers as an attempt by rightwing groups to capitalise on the dissension within the ranks of the Broederbond.

Beeld, the Nationalist daily newspaper, made it clear in a report yesterday that the new movement had been created to hijack all existing Afrikaner cultural institutions as a first step towards winning back political support from Afrikaners as a whole.

New Soweto Mayor, Deputy Mayor Elected

MB102000 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Soweto has a new mayor. He is Mr Edward Kunene, who was elected under the chairmanship of the acting town clerk, Mr Jacobs, after the previous mayor, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, failed in his efforts to be reelected. Our Johannesburg news staff reports that Mr Tshabalala and three of his supporters left the election meeting in Jabulani after they had failed to have the meeting postponed. Only one other candidate was nominated, but he did not accept the nomination.

The 19 town councillors present at the meeting also unanimously elected Mr Lucas Tshabangu deputy mayor. In his acceptance speech, the new mayor said struggle within the Soweto council was over. The election comes in the wake of the murder last week of Councillor Manyosi. He was the leader of the opposition in the Soweto council, and also their candidate for the mayoral office.

SWAZILAND

Officials Probe Police Shooting; ANC Threats Revealed

Bhekimpi Hesitant To Blame ANC

MB111004 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 11 Dec 84 p 3

[By *OBSERVER* Reporter]

[Excerpt] The government is not sure about the killers of the deputy chief of security police, Superintendent Petros Shiba, the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, told the Canadian high commissioner to Swaziland, Mr Edward Lee, when the envoy expressed his sympathy on behalf of his government on the death of Supt Shiba yesterday.

"We cannot put the blame on the African National Congress (ANC) at this stage. Everything is still speculation," he said. "We cannot, however, overlook the fact that we do have thugs in our country who may have done this and may seek to place the blame on the ANC. We also cannot overrule the fact that it is the ANC who go about armed in this country," the Prime Minister further pointed out.

He added that the police were still busy with their investigations and Swaziland will only be able to talk in tangible terms after the investigations.

Suspected ANC Arms Found

MB111000 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 11 Dec 84 pp 1,3

[By Mbuso Matsenjwa]

[Excerpts] A big cache of arms consisting of, among other things, a rocket and a rocket launcher capable of downing a plane, were discovered at Ngwane Park in Manzini yesterday. The discovery comes only a day after police launched a massive manhunt for a suspect in connection with the murder of the deputy chief of security police, Supt Petros Shiba.

Among the discovery were about six AK 47 rifles, a rocket and a rocket launcher, limpet mines, hand grenades, several rounds of ammunition, pistols and some other arms which were wrapped in plastic papers. The chief of security said the cache was suspected to belong to the ANC. He also pointed out that police investigations were still continuing in connection with the murder of Supt Shiba.

Warning of ANC Threats, Attacks

MB110645 Mbabane Television Service in Siswati 1630 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The commissioner of police, Mr Majaji Simelane, today informed the whole nation that ANC refugees, who were granted political asylum in Swaziland, are continuing with the unprovoked killing of members of the Swazi nation. Mr Simelane was holding a press interview today at police headquarters in Mbabane.

[Begin Simelane recording] I deemed it best to call you reporters to this venue to inform you about events in Swaziland. I want to inform the whole world, together with the Swazi nation in its entirety, that we are having an armed insurrection. We are being attacked here in Swaziland. We are being shot at. We are shot by unknown people. We are being shot by people who initially arrived here in Swaziland as refugees, fleeing from political persecution in their respective countries. Indeed, the monarchy and the Government of Swaziland received these people with open arms, taking into account their distressed condition.

After a short period of time, these refugees started ganging together. They started importing guns and ammunition without authorization. They did not report the guns as required by law. All sorts of weapons were illegally brought into the country, disregarding the regulations concerning such materials. No country will ever allow such a flagrant violation of its laws, especially from refugees. Shortly thereafter, they began attacking us. When hostilities broke out, we were amazed as to why there was such action. No reasons were given.

In due course, we learned that these refugees had left the urban areas for rural areas, controlled by the chiefs. The refugees preferred the rural environment to escape from alleged police harassment, said the reports. True enough, we do conduct regular raids, but we do not kill anyone. Any person arrested for a crime or misdemeanor is brought to court for trial. After court proceedings, these refugees are reported to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees official in Mbabane for processing. Some are deported to the countries of their choice.

Despite all our efforts to handle matters as politely as possible, we began to hear threats against us. Death threats aimed at the Royal Swaziland Police were being mouthed regularly. The refugees alleged police harassment. At first, we did not pay particular attention to these threats. We figured that they were empty boasts by frustrated people. Before long, the list containing the names of those earmarked for death by shooting started making its rounds in Swaziland.

Well, on Friday last week, a police officer whose name was on this list was gunned down by unknown assailants. This happened according to the circulating threats: that each policeman would be gunned down individually until the whole force is totally wiped out. They really are prepared to decimate us in order to remain here in Swaziland.

So, my fellow countrymen, I decided to inform the media — television, radio, and the press — and to alert the nation to the dilemma that we are facing. The police and you, the public, have now been declared Enemies Number One of the ANC refugees, you, who so willingly granted asylum in the past. It is us who are now their number-one enemy. We are being killed.

What I want to stress and state clearly is this: We are going to root them out, using all the possible means at our disposal, to defend the safety of this country. The safety and security of Swazi people is in the hands of the police. We are not going to

meekly give up in this challenge! We shall pursue them all over the countryside, using the weapons in our hands to root out the evil. Our intention is to arrest them and bring them before the law courts or the UN refugee office.

We have no intentions of killing them. Even today, we are urging them to come out into the open together with their armaments. We do not want to be involved in shooting them down. Our country's philosophy is to govern and enforce law without bloodshed. So, before any further violence breaks out, I deemed it fit to inform you. If true war breaks out, even the Swazis will be killed. The Swazi bullet does not discriminate according to nationality or origin. So, I appeal to you, Swazis, help us locate these people from their hiding nests. Bring them out so they can face prosecution in our law courts. Those who are not guilty will be acquitted.

I request the nation to help identify these people. We, the Swazis, are helping these criminals hide. They pay us for our services in the form of money and other related goods. We surely accept payment, not recognizing the danger of such actions to our beloved country. We have information that the Swazis are aware of the whereabouts of these people. Please help us, before the worst befalls you. Today, I am just giving you a warning. Please be aware that our police do not kill members of the public. We believe in law, so please do not hide these elements. If you hide these people, a great danger lurks in the horizon. One of your relatives might be hurt in the fracas that will erupt. You should remember that we are related here in Swaziland.

I appeal to the nation to dispose of these bandits by handing them to the law enforcement officers. This year we will bury another police victim of terror, the third one. We have buried lots of soldiers and ordinary people killed in the crossfire in the battle against terrorists belonging to ANC.

I appeal to the ANC in Swaziland to follow the behavior they were known for, that is: Quiet people, persuing daily tasks as befits refugees. This new type is no longer the ANC, it is an army waging an undeclared war. We request that this undeclared war cease forthwith. In Swaziland it is only the king that can declare war, when there is need for such action. These unprovoked attacks on police officers are unwarranted, but they cannot continue unhindered. Thank you for your cooperation, my fellow countrymen. [end recording]

ANC Denies Role in Killing

MB110652 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Swazi authorities have pointed an accusing finger at the ANC of South Africa over the killing on Friday of the country's deputy chief of security police. Relations between the Swazi Government and the ANC have been on a knife-edge this year, with crackdowns by the Swazi police on ANC members in Swaziland. Julian Marshal asked Francis Melli, the ANC's director of external publicity, how he reacted to Swaziland's accusation of ANC involvement in the police chief killing:

[Begin recording] [Melli] Well, the ANC has made a statement this morning stating that this is a false accusation, a blatant fabrication which is coming at a time when the ANC and the Government of Swaziland are working to normalize and strengthen their relations.

[Marshal] But it is true that in recent months there has been no love lost between the ANC and the Swazi Government, is that not so?

[Melli] No. This is true, and the ANC has always taken this into consideration. We have never at any time tried to use Swaziland as our launching pad. The ANC is fighting against racist regime and its agents inside South Africa and not outside South Africa.

[Marshal] But there must be some members of your organization who feel rather bitter about the Swazi authorities' treatment of the ANC?

[Melli] Well, there are some members of the ANC who feel bitter about it, but under the discipline and the direction of the ANC leadership, they know what to do and are told what to do and that is not to engage in activities which will worsen relations with Swaziland. On the contrary, the ANC is interested in improving relations with Swaziland.

[Marshal] You said the official ANC policy is to improve relations with the Swazi authorities and not to engage in any kind of vendetta against individual members of the Swazi authorities. Is it conceivable that there might have been impatient elements within the ANC who would have gone ahead and carried out this murder?

[Melli] There are impatient elements within the ANC, but I am sure they wouldn't go to that extend of committing such a crime, not in Swaziland. [end recording]

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges RSA To Respond to Angolan Offer

MB101636 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has said that Zambians should continue fighting against exploitative international capitalism and the elimination of human suffering in all areas of human activity. Speaking when he opened the 19th United National Independence Party National Council at Mulungushi Hall this morning, President Kaunda said although the country enjoyed the first 20 years of independence, it should consolidate its independence in the next decade by producing more through mobilization of the people to work harder.

He said the task before the nation is monumental, and expressed the hope that having achieved political independence it should not be very difficult to achieve economic independence. Dr Kaunda called on the nation to seriously attack poverty in its various forms, adding that the country's economic recovery would only be achieved if abundant natural resources and available manpower could be fully utilized. He said a [word indistinct]

political structure and a strong economic foundation cannot flourish, and therefore it is important for people from all walks of life to work hard especially in the field of agriculture.

Dr Kaunda also called on the South African Government to reciprocate Angola's decision to withdraw some Cuban troops from the country to speed up the Namibian independence issue. Dr Kaunda said that South Africa and her allies have no more excuses in delaying independence for Namibia now that Angola has indicated its preparedness to withdraw some of the Cuban troops from that country. He said South Africa should complete the withdrawal of her troops in Angola immediately and indicate to the United Nations her preparedness to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978.

ZIMBABWE

Elections Draw Near, Government Assures Security

Matabeleland 'Under Control'

MB100557 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The government says that the security situation in Matabeleland is under control despite the recent murders of two prominent leaders in the area. Speaking on the Zimbabwe television program "The Nation" last night, the minister of home affairs, Comrade Simbi Mubako, said that although the late ZANU-PF Central Committee member Senator Moven Ndlovu and ZANU-PF member Comrade Njini Ntuta were murdered by dissidents, it is not indicative of a general increase of crime in the area. He said if dissident activity increases in the area, security forces are fully equipped to deal with the situation.

Comrade Mubako said the security forces have captured the culprits and, when investigations have been completed, they will be charged. He pointed out that most of the dissidents operating in Zimbabwe were fed, protected, and habored by local sympathizers although they were trained outside the country.

Security for Elections Assured

MB100936 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The government will ensure that, as elections draw closer, there is peace in the country. Speaking on the Zimbabwe Television program "The Nation" last night, the minister of home affairs, Comrade Simbi Mubako, said if criminal or dissident activities increase, then there will be an increase in the presence of law enforcement agencies in those areas. However, at the moment there is no need for this increase because the security forces have managed to contain any threats to peace and stability.

Ministers Urge Unity, Support

MB100944 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Two Cabinet ministers have called on Zimbabweans to rally behind the people's government and assist security forces in their drive to eradicate dissidence. The call was made by the minister of national supplies, Comrade Enos Nkala, and the minister of mines, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu, when they addressed more than 4,000 people in Matabeleland South yesterday.

Comrade Nkala and Comrade Ndlovu urged Zimbabweans to work hand-in-hand in development and shun tribalism, regionalism, and racism. They pointed out that unity among Zimbabweans would enable the government to consolidate peace and stability. The two ministers urged peace-loving Zimbabweans to guard the country's independence, won through blood and [word indistinct]. They told the gathering that one of the advantages of a one-party state is that it guarantees political stability.